



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REPORT
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
OF IRELAND
FOR
1911.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.
(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF
ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland
for the year 1911.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN,
22nd October, 1912.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

23rd October, 1912.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant (G. 4203-12), forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1911.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN.

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, 1911.

REPORT

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1911 on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The herring fisheries have in recent years come to the front as those on which fishermen may rely for the largest part of their earnings. The mackerel fisheries in general show a serious decline. Steam or motor power is becoming more necessary for the successful prosecution of all the fisheries of the United Kingdom. This means heavier capital expenditure, and it tends to make sea fishing less attractive to men who cannot face the new conditions. It is therefore not surprising to note that although there is an increase in the number of the more effective class of boats, men who from various causes cannot equip themselves with steam or motor craft are dropping out of the industry. The increase in wages in the mercantile marine has also drawn many men away, and the decline in the mackerel fishing has caused cessation of fishing on the part of others, who, however, in more favourable seasons may resume the occupation.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men and Boys.

There were 5,515 vessels actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1911 as compared with 5,652 in 1910, showing a decrease of 137.

This year's figures are composed of 420 first, 2,914 second, and 1,337 third class boats, 451 unclassified open row boats and canoes

of 18 feet and upwards in length, and 393 unclassified open row boats and canoes of under 18 feet. The net falling off above mentioned results from increases of 30 in the first class and of 40 in the unclassified open row boats, and from decreases of 42 in the second class and of 165 in the third class.

There were 19,789 men and 309 boys employed. The number of men was 550 and of boys 42 less than in the previous year.

The distribution of boats and persons according to the various classes of fishing pursued, was as follows :—

There were 12 steam trawlers, 8 being of from 20 to 71 tons net register, and the others being smaller vessels. Of sailing boats, 419 followed trawling, 141 of them being from 10 to 65 tons each. The remainder were smaller. In addition to these 25 motor boats were engaged in trawling.

About 1,500 men and boys were engaged in trawling.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by about 5,000 men and boys, in 28 first class, 878 second class, 394 third class, and 220 unclassified boats, twenty of the craft being fitted with motor engines.

About 470 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 4,500 persons were engaged at the lobster and crab fisheries.

About 350 persons were engaged in taking mussels, 300 in picking cockles, and 3,000 in gathering periwinkles.

Further details are given in the Appendices.

The numbers of boats engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries are referred to on pages xii. and xiii. and pages xiv. and xv.

There were 43 first, 524 second, 363 third class, and 64 unclassified boats that did not fish during the year.

Loans for Steam and Oil Motor Craft.

To meet persistent representations on the part of a considerable number of fishermen that successful fishing from steam vessels was possible, even under the restricted financial conditions in which Irish fishermen usually live, we gave the subject long consideration and came to the conclusion that the prospects of success were sufficient to justify, at any rate, a limited experiment in this direction. We accordingly made loans during the year ended 31st March, 1912, to enable selected crews to procure two second-hand steam drifters. The loans ran to £1,600 and £1,250 respectively. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to judge of the results of the venture.

During the same year we made, amongst others, twenty-nine loans, amounting in all to £7,057, for the building and equipping of new motor drift net boats and the installation of motor power in existing fishing boats. Two of the former were powerful boats of 60 and 63 feet over all, with beam of 17 feet and draft of 8 feet. One of the vessels was built in the Isle of Man and one by Messrs. Tyrrell and Sons of Arklow. The engines installed were 60 H.P. Gardners.

Reference is made to Appendix No. 17, Table No. 2, p. 51.

Loans.

During the year ended 31st March, 1912, 102 applications were received from 140 persons for loans amounting to £13,086 6s. 2d. Of these 93 loans were granted to 131 persons to the amount of £12,552 10s. 0d. The sum actually issued during the period was £13,487 7s. 9d., which covered part of loans previously promised.

Many of the loans were for sums varying from £5 to £10, but advances of larger sums were also arranged for, and in regard to these Table No. 2, Appendix No. 17, p. 51, will indicate the amounts and purposes.

The administration of this fund was imposed on the Department on 1st April, 1900. Since then 1,462 applications were received from non-congested districts for sums amounting on the whole to £67,311 9s. 3d. Some of them fell through from various causes such as insufficient security, the fact that the applicants were under age, that the applications were dropped or withdrawn, or were actually refused as being from persons who were not *bona fide* fishermen, or with regard to whom unfavourable reports had been received, or who had bad records. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £57,644 16s. 8d.. The repayments were £36,537 14s. 11d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity £27,786 4s. 6d. The arrears on the £57,644 16s. 8d. amounted to £1,224 0s. 11d. In addition £273 16s. 3d. is irrecoverable. It will be seen that the *bad debts* do not amount to 1 per cent.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix No. 17, pages 50 to 53.

Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.

According to the returns received, the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) landed in 1911 was 989,484 cwts., valued at £315,679. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 1,041,351 cwts., and £316,500. The returns, therefore, show decreases of 51,867 cwts. and £821.

The following is a comparison between the landings on the different coasts during the two years :—

			CWTS.	VALUE. £
North Coast,	1911,	...	408,426	102,517
"	1910,	...	298,533	80,802
East Coast,	1911,	...	275,836	112,254
"	1910,	...	280,836	107,370
South Coast,	1911,	...	141,311	38,228
"	1910,	...	229,034	54,840
West Coast,	1911,	...	163,911	62,680
"	1910,	...	232,948	73,488

The average price per cwt. of the total catch in 1911 was about 6s. 5d., and in 1910 about 6s. 1d.

Including shell fish, but excluding salmon, the total value for 1911 was £374,085, and for 1910, £375,630.

The above figures do not include the product of the Whaling industry, with regard to which see p. xxii.

A comparison between this year and last in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland will be found in Appendix No. 2, pages 4 and 5.

Dublin Market Returns.

The amount of fish, excluding herrings, mackerel, shell fish and salmon, which passed through the Dublin Market during 1911 was 5,027 tons, being the same amount as in the previous year.

The number of steam trawlers which worked out of Dublin was 10 during 7 months, 9 during 3 months, and 8 during the remainder of the year. They made 570 trips, and landed 3,726 tons of fish. The number of trips made in 1910 was 536, and the amount of fish landed was 3,497 tons. Cod was the fish taken in largest quantities. It reached a total of 22,134 boxes. Whiting and hake came next, the former amounting to 17,401, and the latter to 7,307 boxes. Pollock, haddock, ray, ling, conger, and gurnard were also taken in considerable quantities. Of flat fish there were 2,262 boxes of plaice, 2,098 of megrim or ox soles, 644 of dabs, 372 $\frac{3}{4}$ of black soles, 232 $\frac{3}{4}$ of turbot, and 173 of brill.

The supplies from Howth, other than herrings, reached 295 tons, a decrease of 21 tons on the previous year. The fish consisted mainly of cod, whiting, ray, conger eels and haddock.

One hundred and eighty-nine tons, being 31 tons less than in 1910, came from Galway. The fish included over 461 hampers of whiting, 428 of haddock, and 351 of plaice. Cod, ray, hake, black soles, turbot and brill were also included.

The sailing vessels of Dublin Bay accounted for 185 tons, principally plaice and ray. Whiting, cod, gurnard, and black soles were also landed by them in considerable quantities. Their total take was 27 tons less than that of the previous year.

From the Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers 190 tons were received, which quantity is 31 tons more than in 1910. Plaice, haddock, and black soles formed the bulk of the catch. The soles were mainly taken during March and April.

The Balbriggan trawlers sent 98 tons—being a decrease of 11 tons on that of the previous year—nearly all plaice.

Two hundred and ninety tons of fish, composed principally of cod, haddock, and plaice, reached the market from various other centres. The quantity is 111 tons less than that of the previous year.

Imported fresh fish outside that mentioned in the following paragraph amounted to 52 tons as compared with 56 in 1910. It consisted almost entirely of plaice and haddock.

Besides the foregoing there passed through the market in 1911 about 11,419 barrels and 13,843 boxes of Irish fresh herrings, 2,179 barrels and 65 boxes of imported fresh herrings, and 729 barrels of cured herrings, of which 512 were Irish cured. The mackerel amounted to 8,274 boxes of Irish-caught and 55 boxes of imported fish.

Salmon, trout, eels and shell-fish were also dealt with in varying quantities.

Mackerel Curing.

As mentioned in our last Report, we have established a mackerel curing station at Courtmacsherry, in Co. Cork, with a view to ascertain whether, by adopting Norwegian methods of cure and grading, the price of Irish-cured mackerel can be enhanced. The operations were carried out under the supervision of an expert Norwegian curer, and the results of our experience, as far as it goes, of the technical side of the question, have been embodied in a pamphlet :—“ *Preliminary Note on an Experiment in Curing Mackerel for the American Market*,” which is obtainable on demand from the Fisheries Branch of the Department. From May to July the curing station consisted of a schooner moored in Courtmacsherry Harbour, but in the autumn we were enabled, by the courtesy of the Cork County Council, to transfer operations to the quay, where a shed, equipped with storage tanks and other necessities, enabled the work to be conducted under more favourable conditions. This installation was greatly delayed by the railway strike, and was not in proper working order until October.

The mackerel seasons of 1911 proved to be most exceptional, with the result that our output was a great deal less than was anticipated, while the failure of the Norwegian prices caused an enhancement of the demand for the Irish cure generally that precludes the deduction of any valid result from the Courtmacsherry sales; but it may be mentioned that the spring cure fetched as high as fourteen dollars, while the harvest cure reached sixteen dollars. On repack, in addition to grading according to the standards recognised in American markets, the Department's trade mark for pickled fish, which is a crown surmounting a harp inscribed with the word “Ireland,” was branded on all barrels containing fish which were considered equal to the best Norwegian cure. A mark similar to above, except in detail of legend, is the Irish Crown Brand for Pickled Herring, and it is sought, in the case of pickled mackerel, to make it known in the American markets that the presence of this mark is a guarantee of the highest quality of cure. To some extent this has been already accomplished, as our agent in America pressed for quantities of the branded fish which we could not possibly supply; but, as has been noted, the conditions of demand and supply in 1911 were altogether exceptional.

In order to increase our stock we purchased from various curers on the coast of County Cork some 80 barrels of harvest fish, from which, after grading, were selected such as appeared to be of sufficiently good quality for the brand. The result was 61 barrels fit, and 15 barrels not fit for the brand.

In 1912 we commenced curing at Courtmacsherry in May, and at Crookhaven in June. The stock secured was sold as follows :—

No. 2 GRADE.

12 barrels, @ 13 dollars each, delivered at Philadelphia.

No. 3 GRADE.

104 barrels, @	12 dollars each,	delivered at	Philadelphia.
25 ,,	12 ,,	,,	Baltimore (U.S.A.).
25 ,,	10 ,,	,,	Liverpool.
75 ,,	9.50 ,,	,,	Liverpool.

No. 4 GRADE.

65 barrels, @	11 dollars each,	delivered at	Philadelphia.
50 ,,	11 ,,	,,	Baltimore (U.S.A.).
25 ,,	9 ,,	,,	Liverpool.
25 ,,	8.50 ,,	,,	Liverpool.

Spring Mackerel Fishery.

The spring mackerel fishery which, like other fishings carried on off the West Coast, is subject to great fluctuation owing to weather conditions, showed a very serious decline in 1911. The catch reached the lowest figure recorded for over twenty years, and was less than half that of the preceding year—the respective figures being 75,724 cwts., valued at £16,544, and 171,181 cwts., valued at £41,872.

In previous reports the gradual decline of this once important fishery and the causes of it have been dealt with, but for the heavy drop which unfortunately has now to be recorded some special causes have to be mentioned.

Owing to the falling off in prices for spring mackerel in recent years fewer boats than heretofore fit out for that fishery, and the improvement of the herring fisheries off the East Coast has caused many crews on that Coast who formerly purchased spring mackerel nets to regard such an investment now as risky. They devote their expenditure to herring nets instead. The spring mackerel industry is now almost completely left for its prosecution to about 1,000 Irish boats of all classes. The Manx fleet that formerly came in large numbers to Irish waters for this fishing has dwindled to about 30 boats.

Accompanying the decline in the fresh mackerel trade has been a tendency to increase the cure of spring fish for the American market. This branch of the business was undertaken on a large scale in 1910. Bad prices, however, obtained in America, so that when the fishing of 1911 began the prospects were gloomy and deterred both fishermen and buyers from enterprise.

The season commenced with storms, and for a long time sea fishing on the Atlantic coast was impossible, while owing to calms later on, the boats, except those provided with motor power, did badly.

Towards the end of the season the despatch of fresh fish across channel was greatly interfered with by the strike in the shipping trade.

These combined causes reduced the general output of the season, which closed with a great reduction in the quantity of fish cured for America. A shortage occurred in America, and also in Norway—our great competitor in the trans-Atlantic trade. The result was a sharp rise in prices in the American market, and those who were lucky to have stocks on hand did well.

The fall in the catch was fairly evenly distributed between the fishing ports. At Kinsale and Baltimore the landings were

about half those of the preceding year, while at Castletownbere the decline was from 12,854 to 869 cwts. At Valentia, however, the drop was only from 29,000 to 22,000 cwts., which can to some extent be accounted for by the fact that the motor craft from the East Coast concentrated at this port. Fenit is the only place whence an improvement is recorded. Two Scottish steam drifters delivered 1,823 cwts. there, being the total amount landed at the port.

The following table derived from an American source is interesting as showing the history of the trade in salt mackerel from 1878 to the present date. The sudden falling off in the American mackerel fishery in 1886 led to the development of the trade on this side of the Atlantic, and almost all the fish shown under the head of "Great Britain" was caught off our Coasts, cured in Ireland and despatched via Liverpool. Some mackerel were cured in Ireland for America in 1887, but the amount was small and is not accounted for in the table. For many years the mackerel curing was only carried out in the autumn season, the price for the fresh spring fish being too high to admit of profitable curing. Spring fish, though of large size, were then looked on as too thin for the curing trade. Since, however, the fall in price for fresh fish set in, spring mackerel have been cured in increasing quantity. It should be noted, of course, that only cured mackerel are dealt with in the table.

THE WORLD'S CATCH OF SALT MACKEREL, BARRELS, 1878 TO 1911, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	United States.	Canada.	Great Britain.	Norway and Sweden.	Total.
1878	196,468	183,919	—	—	380,387
1879	220,599	191,448	—	—	412,047
1880	349,674	233,669	—	—	583,343
1881	291,657	105,722	—	—	397,379
1882	378,863	110,352	—	—	489,215
1883	226,685	124,093	—	—	350,778
1884	478,076	180,170	—	—	658,246
1885	329,943	148,429	—	—	478,372
1886	79,998	147,962	—	—	227,960
1887	88,382	129,610	—	10,000	227,992
1888	48,205	62,756	15,600	10,000	135,961
1889	21,918	62,237	22,993	10,000	117,146
1890	19,042	96,246	28,390	10,000	153,678
1891	47,816	139,261	8,762	10,000	205,839
1892	51,368	95,044	18,400	14,000	178,812
1893	55,637	67,912	51,252	20,000	194,801
1894	46,321	53,087	45,133	14,050	158,591
1895	24,939	35,554	39,610	5,726	105,829
1896	77,464	37,765	75,375	10,257	200,861
1897	13,154	19,220	48,352	9,784	90,510
1898	14,286	24,913	54,261	8,785	102,245
1899	23,468	21,145	84,751	16,310	145,674
1900	87,967	70,436	16,421	18,857	193,681
1901	67,391	68,649	25,240	26,664	188,244
1902	45,534	34,742	35,713	12,889	128,908
1903	44,392	64,799	64,646	19,612	193,459
1904	28,973	27,320	67,781	28,717	152,791
1905	29,301	40,409	81,367	34,017	185,094
1906	10,138	52,075	42,604	28,999	133,816
1907	31,396	34,962	38,643	25,445	130,446
1908	21,267	66,314	68,001	42,999	194,442
1909	17,542	43,427	58,189	39,651	127,193
1910	3,395	*6,694	79,863	77,030	166,982
1911	6,633	10,647	*30,000	56,880	104,160

* Estimated.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed spring mackerel in large or small quantities in 1911 :—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	164
2nd „	.	.	.	.	515
3rd „	.	.	.	.	220
Unregistered,	.	.	.	.	11
Unclassed,	.	.	.	.	124

The following are the number of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged :—

English,	.	.	.	.	2
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	2
Manx,	.	.	.	.	29
French,	.	.	.	.	23

The catch of the French fleet is salted down on board and taken direct to France, and particulars of the capture are not included in our statistics of fish landed.

As usual, information of the progress of the fishery was collected and despatched by telegraph to all important centres twice each week during the season.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 4, page 12. See also chart between pp. xiv. and xv.

Autumn Mackerel Fishery.

The returns of this fishery were most unsatisfactory, the total catch being about 131,243 cwts. as against 209,475 cwts. in the corresponding season of the preceding year, a decrease of 78,232 cwts. The decrease in value was £5,403 and in cure 18,474 barrels. The average price, however, was much better, viz., 6s. 1d. per cwt., as against 4s. 4d., an increase of 1s. 9d. This was chiefly due to the shortage in the Norwegian pack, and since this shortage was known early in the season, it may be taken that the poorness of the catch was not due to any want of energy on the part of fishermen.

The Norwegian pack seems to have been about 26,000 barrels less than in 1910, but it is not possible for us to estimate with any accuracy the consequent general improvement in price of the Irish cure. It does not appear to have come at all up to the expectations of curers, but it must be remembered that at the beginning of the season at Liverpool alone some thousands of barrels of Irish fish were lying without apparent prospect of sale at any price, and presumably there was in America a considerable reserve stock both of Norwegian and Irish.

Turning to the reports from different fishing stations, the failure of the fishery appears to have been general and not local in character. Ballinagall, however, shows some improvement, and at Buncrana, where the mackerel landed are such as find their way into herring nets and are not in much demand, there is a considerable increase in the quantity reported as landed.

The weather was generally fair until October, when the prospects seemed good, but later a succession of gales interfered greatly with the fishing. Bad weather, however, cannot be re-

garded as the sole cause of the failure, for often, while all conditions seemed favourable, catches were light or nil. Some sign of improvement took place about Christmas, but did not last, and the fish taken then were not so valuable for curing purposes as they would have been earlier in the season.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Autumn Mackerel in large or small quantities in 1911-12 :—

Irish, 1st Class,	. . . . .	74
„ 2nd „	. . . . .	912
„ 3rd „	. . . . .	431
„ Unregistered,	. . . . .	15
„ Unclassed,	. . . . .	320

No boats of other nationalities came for this fishing.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 5, page 16. See also chart between pp. xiv. and xv.

Crown Brand for Herrings.

During the Summer Herring fishing season of 1911 the Irish Crown Brand for cured herrings was introduced at the ports of Ardglass and Kilkeel and was applied to a total of 4,814½ barrels, made up as follows :—

La Fulls,	...	...	35 Barrels.
Fulls,	...	2,961	„
Mat. Fulls,	...	861½	„
Matties,	...	957	„
La Spent,	...	—	„
Spent,	...	—	„

The branded herrings were sold at satisfactory prices, and information received from the Continent indicates that a favourable opinion was generally formed among buyers of the Irish Crown-branded cure.

It is anticipated that the future will show an extended interest in the brand, and with the co-operation of those curers who realise that its reputation depends on the maintenance of the highest possible standard in each grade, it should prove of material assistance to the industry.

Spring and Summer Herring Fishery.

The classification hitherto adopted in these Reports has caused our returns of this fishery to include, in some cases, part of the products of two seasons. Thus on the Donegal coast the winter fishing, having become later than it used to be, now ends in February, whereas the real spring fishing begins in May. On the Down coast the fishing, opening in the late spring, goes on into the autumn, while on the south coast the spring fishery is at its height in May, and is purely a spring fishery in fact as well as name. Disregarding sporadic fishings of no great importance in bulk, the classification of seasons which will in future be adopted, viz., Summer, 1st May to 31st October, and Winter, 1st November to 30th April, seems that best calculated to avoid confusion.

The returns now under review embrace, as heretofore, the composite fishings between 1st February and 31st July, the aggregate of which had for some years been on the up grade, but shows, in 1911, a decline. The figures for that year are 195,782 cwts., that is to say 13,988 cwts. less than in 1910. The decline in value is £7,956. The heaviest drop occurred at the North Donegal Stations, where the difference amounted to over 30,000 cwts., but this is largely discounted by an increase of 28,500 cwts. in the fish landed at Londonderry, whither the good accommodation recently provided by the local authorities has now attracted many of the steam drifters from Great Britain, which work off the northern coast. The two chief east coast stations, Howth and Ardglass, show an aggregate drop of nearly 15,000 cwt., which is not compensated by increased landings elsewhere from the same grounds.

On the south coast, where the spring herring fishery has for many years been prosecuted by Scottish boats, the local boats at that season being at the mackerel fishing, Kinsale shows a decrease of 2,347 cwts., but the combined catch at Dunmore East and Baltimore doubled that of the previous year.

The causes of the aggregate decline are various. On the Donegal coast the fish kept a long way at sea so that the local boats could not reach them. The May fishing was less productive and lasted for a shorter period than usual. Bad weather also interfered with the season. When the herring that used to be captured before Christmas delay their appearance until February, they are not in prime condition. Also they have to compete in the English markets with Norwegian fish, and, fetching a comparatively low price, do not attract the fleets of steam drifters.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed summer herrings in large or small quantities in 1911 :—

1st Class,	173
2nd „	376
3rd „	88
Unregistered,	1
Unclassed,	34

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged :—

English,	72
Scottish,	234
Manx,	29

The dissemination of intelligence by telegraph was continued during the year in connection with this fishery.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 6, page 22.

Winter Herring Fishery.

Our present observations deal with the period from 1st November to 30th April, whereas those above on the Spring and Summer Fishery followed the practice of previous years.

Consequently the herring taken in the months of August, September, and October, 1911, find no place in either, and for this year only must be considered separately. It follows, also, that the results of the winter season of 1911-1912 cannot be satisfactorily compared with those of the preceding autumn and winter season.

The total catch of herrings during the winter season of 1911-1912 amounted to about 243,859 cwts., valued at about £55,129, *i.e.* about 4s. 6d. per cwt. The total cure is returned at 44,801 barrels. The relative importance of different coastal areas in this fishery may be indicated in a general way by the following figures:—Killybegs to Moville, including Londonderry, 175,461 cwts.; Portavogie to Balbriggan, 26,855 cwts.; Dunmore East and Waterford, 19,548 cwts. In other words, ports in the areas cited account for ten-elevenths of the whole catch. Having been of no importance since the winter of 1906-1907, Dunmore East became again productive in the season of 1910-1911, and increased slightly in the season now under review.

An attempt was made to develop the winter fishery off Queens-town for curing purposes, but the weather interfered considerably with this enterprise. Nine motor boats were engaged, but only had about a week's fishing.

Though an exact comparison is impossible, the Arklow winter fishing was certainly less than half as productive as that of the previous season. At the ports from Kinsale to the west of Co. Cork, the general supply during the months under review would seem to have been fairly maintained, while at Galway it shows a considerable decline. At other ports where the fishing was of any great importance, no satisfactory comparison can be instituted.

In general the fishing on the south-east, south, and south-west coasts was much hampered by bad weather, and on no part of the coast do the fish seem to have penetrated in numbers into the bays and creeks where in some years they afford a lucrative fishing for small boats. Small boat fishing on the Donegal coast, formerly a very important industry, has latterly been of comparatively little account.

Particulars of the fishing and of the numbers of Irish boats employed at the various stations are shown in Appendix No. 7, pages 26 to 30. See also chart between pp. xiv. and xv.

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	. . . . .	14
Scottish,	. . . . .	287
Manx,	. . . . .	19

The above remarks leave out of consideration herring taken during the months of August, September, and October, 1911. This autumn fishing was productive, yielding altogether about 131,585 cwts., valued at about £37,406, or 5s. 8d. per cwt. Killybegs to Moville yielded 17,670 cwts., of which 8,629 cwts.

were landed at Killybegs and 7,245 cwts. at Downings. Portavogie to Howth produced 101,654 cwts., the principal landings being—Ardglass, 37,205 cwts.; Kilkeel, 19,639 cwts.; Howth, 37,117 cwts. Bantry, Castletownbere, Galway, and Ross are the only other stations from which landings of over 1,000 cwts. are reported. The weather was generally favourable. Particulars of the quantity and value of the catch at the various stations during the three months are given in Appendix No. 7 (c), page 31.

Piers and Harbours.

We submitted applications to the Development Commissioners for funds to enable us (a) to purchase additional dredging plant, (b) to develop the fishing industry at Helvick, Co. Waterford, (c) to improve the harbour accommodation at Kilkeel, and (d) to render financial assistance to local authorities who were not in a position to provide the whole cost of dredging of harbours. The Development Commissioners were good enough to recommend a grant of £2,500 for the latter object, and a grant of £4,425 to procure ladder dredger plant consisting of a shallow draft ladder dredger, two hopper barges and a small tug, all of which were secured by a fortunate chance on exceptionally favourable terms. The plant at once commenced work at Buncrana to meet the pressing necessities of the case, and was subsequently laid up there for the winter, during which alterations needed to adapt it for the Department's special requirements were carried out. Judging by the measure of success which attended the work done at Buncrana before these alterations were operative, excellent results from this plant should be obtained in the future.

The Commissioners also recommended a grant of £19,000 (conditional on the provision by the Waterford County Council of some £3,000) to meet the cost of constructing at Helvick a harbour specially adapted for the larger class of boats fishing off the Irish coast. Ample land for the erection of curing stations and other accessories has been conveyed to the County Council by the Trustees of the Villiers Stewart Estate on most favourable terms, and it is hoped that a material development will speedily take place. Schemes for the improvement of the waterway to Dungarvan are under discussion, it being fully recognised that progress in this direction must be made *pari passu* with that at Helvick.

The Commissioners also recommended a grant of £20,000 (conditional on a local contribution of £3,000) for the improvement of the harbour accommodation at Kilkeel. Negotiations in regard to the plan of improvement are in progress.

The selection of schemes, preparations of plans and necessary written and verbal discussions with the Development Commissioners put great pressure on the staff of this Branch.

The Department's Suction Dredger "Fag an Bealach" was fully occupied during the year at Balbriggan, Arklow, Courtown, Buncrana, and Portrush, besides being utilised in other places for obtaining information as to the nature of material to be dredged.

At Arklow the harbour has been fully maintained, and steamers carrying over 1,000 tons now trade to Messrs. Kynoch-Arklow, Limited. That firm have in contemplation the construction of further wharfage to allow of the discharge or loading of two vessels simultaneously and also to admit of accommodation for vessels of still larger size.

An application was made by the Harbour Board to the Development Commissioners for a grant for the extension of the basin constructed by the Department in 1907-10, and which, owing to the fact that it has absorbed a large part of the trade of the port, has been found to be inadequate to meet the demands of the fishing fleet. The attitude of the Commissioners so far does not lead to the hope that a special grant will be made in this case.

Courtown.—The inner bar has, despite the unusually low level of the river during a great part of the year, been kept fairly open by the repaired scouring appliances, but an accumulation of sand outside had to be removed by the Suction Dredger, and it seems clear that a similar contingency must be anticipated in the future. Various schemes for permanent improvement at this place have been under discussion with the County Council.

River Slaney.—The Department co-operated with the County Council of Wexford in making the river channel to Enniscorthy available for small trading vessels.

Kilmore.—Arrangements were made for the clearing of the Harbour at this place by means of the new dredging plant.

Ballaghuline.—The pier here has been practically completed, and appears to give satisfaction. Some details remain to be finished and some rock removal done.

Buncrana.—The dredging here has been carried out partly by the Suction Dredger and partly by the new dredging plant. Some difficult ground was met with. Buncrana is now a congested district area.

Portrush.—The Suction Dredger was again chartered by the Harbour Board.

Ballintoy.—A boatslip has been constructed in the dock and further dredging carried out, but it has not yet been possible to complete the clearance of the harbour, which must be done gradually.

Ballycastle.—A scheme for a boat harbour prepared by the Department was adopted by the County Council, but owing to the existence of local interests it has not, so far, been found possible to proceed with it.

Church Bay, Rathlin.—The construction of a pier at this place, to the cost of which the Department will contribute £1,500 and the County Council £700, has been begun.

Annagassan.—A scheme for the construction of a small harbour for trading craft and fishing boats has been prepared for this place. Owing to some legal difficulties it was found necessary to procure a Board of Trade Provisional Order. The Order provides for the formation of a Harbour Board; and the County Council

and the Department are contributing equally to an expenditure on the proposed works of £2,250. It is intended that operations shall be started immediately.

Balbriggan.—The Suction Dredger cleared the entrance on two occasions during the season under an arrangement of joint contribution by the Dublin Port and Docks Board (the local authority) and the Department. It is hoped that in addition to maintenance a gradual improvement in the conditions will be effected in this way, and the Engineers of the Port and Docks Board and the Department are carefully watching the conditions with a view to possible acceleration of the process.

Schemes for other localities have also been under consideration.

In the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for the year 1894 a return was given relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895. Since that time particulars of the yearly expenditure under the Act by the Commissioners of Public Work have been given in the Annual Reports of the Fishery Authorities. There was no such expenditure during the year ended 31st March, 1912.

Marketing of Oysters.

In connection with our endeavours to improve public oyster fisheries, we have continued marketing experiments on a considerable scale and have reason to believe that, as a consequence, the general demand for the product of the natural beds on the west coast has considerably increased. Our stock is mainly procured from Clarenbridge in Galway Bay, where the favourable summer and autumn of the year under review contributed to yield an unusually large catch in the first fortnight of December, which is by agreement among the dredgers the open season, though dredging may lawfully be carried on there throughout the month. Restocking and proper protection, which have now been carried on for a number of years, may also have had some share in the very marked improvement of the bed. The whole catch may be estimated for the last three years at 483,000 in 1909, 329,000 in 1910, 552,000 in 1911. The samples purchased by the Department in the same years were 137,000 in 1909, 113,000 in 1910, 212,000 in 1911.

As mentioned in our last Report, oysters derived from the natural bed are graded for commercial purposes in three categories, and a comparison of the results of three years' grading may be of some interest.

1909.—Total number of sample, 137,000—*Firsts*, 9% ;
Seconds, 74% ; *Thirds*, 17%.

1910.—Total number of sample, 113,000—*Firsts*, 4½% ;
Seconds, 35½% ; *Thirds*, 60%.

1911.—Total number of sample, 212,000—*Firsts*, 1% ;
Seconds, 29½% ; *Thirds*, 69½%.

At first sight the result appears disappointing, as the percentage of *Firsts* is lowest in the most productive year, but the explanation seems to be that the west coast oyster, which is not only itself immune from possibility of sewage contamination, but has to depend on a food supply not enriched by the disintegration of nitrogenous matter derived from fertile land or populous cities, or stimulated by a high sea temperature, is not in general capable of combining a large size of shell with adequate fatness of contents. The effect of an exceptionally favourable season on this coast seems, therefore, to be the enhancement of growth in oysters which are still small enough to find nutrition sufficient for their needs. Some confirmation of this view is afforded by the results of our experiments in oyster culture (which will be set forth in detail in due course), from which it appears that small seed oysters may exhibit almost phenomenal growth in a situation in which the adults of their kind simply starve, and indeed the transplanting of stock as it increases in size is a commonplace of skilled oyster culture.

The most productive natural bed on the west coast is in Tralee Bay, but it is not worked to its full capacity because the market for the catch is unsatisfactory. Whereas at Clarenbridge the size limit was raised some years ago at the request of the dredgers to three inches, and the stock which may lawfully be taken still comprises a large proportion of oysters which are only fit for relaying—the Tralee standard, fixed when the relaying industry was of much greater importance than at present, is only two and a half inches. This means that a given catch contains an inordinate proportion of stock which is of no use to anyone, as may be judged from a sample purchased in 1911. This consisted of 15,000 oysters, of which 2% were *Firsts*, 26½% *Seconds*, and 71½% *Thirds*, the latter naturally comprising a great number of individuals a year younger than any in the corresponding class of Clarenbridges. Obviously a merchant who depends for his profit on immediate resale for consumption can do very little with Tralees.

It has never been our policy to force on a fishing community measures to which none of its members are inclined, and although we have for years advised the Tralee dredgers to apply for an increased size limit, it is only quite recently that they have done so.

We have continued our endeavours to improve public beds by restocking operations, and shall be able, with the aid of a sum of money placed at the disposal of the Department on the recommendation of the Development Commissioners, to extend greatly these operations in the coming winter.

Mussel Fisheries.

Mussels exported to English markets for sale for human consumption are chiefly derived from Castlemaine Harbour, where the fishery is of great importance to a very poor littoral popula-

tion. Within recent years this fishery has shown considerable decline, as appears from the following figures :—

			CWTS.	VALUE.
1909,	...	...	34,219	£2,220
1910,	...	...	22,906	£2,800
1911,	...	...	12,549	£1,825

To some extent the smallness of the output in 1911 may be attributed to the railway strike, and to the abnormally warm weather which affected the market during the autumn season, while the suspicion of contamination cast on shell-fish generally has, no doubt, lessened the demand. It is, however, certain that the quantity of first class mussels obtainable from the deep water beds in the harbour has seriously diminished from over-fishing and from the want of any attempt at cultivation. For a number of years we have sought to induce the dredgers to distribute stock from overcrowded beds, where mussels cannot grow to a good size, to deep-water grounds, but, for one reason or another, until the present year, they have refused to do so, even though substantial financial assistance was offered. A beginning was made this year, some 152 tons having been transferred from the Coppane bed to deep water alongside, and if the dredgers abstain from molesting this laying until the stock is full grown, the Department will be prepared to finance further operations on the same lines.

Sale of Fish in Irish Towns.

We are now in touch with 250 towns in connection with our attempt to develop the sale of fish in Ireland. These towns are fairly well supplied with fresh fish. During March and April it is most difficult to keep up a constant supply. This arises principally from the fact that there is not then much herring or mackerel fishing going on around Ireland. There is consequently at that time an opening for the sale of Irish-cured fish. The period in question covers part of Lent, when, of course, a great demand for fish exists. During last Lent practically the whole stock of cured herrings in the hands of Irish curers was disposed of. A substantial amount of imported herrings also found a market here. It appears reasonable to draw the conclusion that it will pay Irish curers to enlarge their stocks for the home market.

The Irish towns, during the period referred to, take from Irish sources a greatly increased quantity of cod, ling and the superior kinds of fish.

We have persistently recommended the use of non-returnable boxes, and have secured an article that can be put on rail in pieces ready for nailing together, at 6½d. The Railway Company gave us a special rate for it. It is becoming more generally used. Its adoption saves the freight (generally 3d.) on a returned empty, does away with the continual trouble and friction between factors and salesmen, and in cleanliness and capacity for keeping fish fresh is far ahead of the average "returnable" box.

The Railway Companies have met us in a conciliatory manner both as regards through and special rates and the settlement of the numerous complaints that are incidental to fish traffic.

Net Mending.

The number of net menders at Howth being limited, we made arrangements for affording instruction in net-mending during the months of March, April and May, to a class of young girls at that place. The pupils made satisfactory progress.

We continued to defray the cost of holding a class in net-mending at Kinsale. The following report in regard thereto was received from the Secretary of the Technical Instruction Committee:—

“It will be seen from the registers that the average attendance of twenty was well maintained throughout the session. The students, with one or two exceptions, came from the fishery class, and the attendance of some of the senior boys was somewhat irregular owing to their being engaged in the autumn or fall fishing, which, owing to the favourable and mild weather, was continued well into the winter. The students were diligent and attentive, and showed an earnest desire to obtain a knowledge of the subject.

“Good progress was made, and about eight pupils, chiefly boys, are now in a position to undertake work on the local repairing lofts.

“A good many of our students who have remained at home are now at work in the town, either with owners of boats or with their parents (skippers of boats) in repairing their train of nets for the coming spring season.”

We found it desirable to start a class in net-mending at Arklow. The following observations were made by the gentleman who was appointed by us to exercise general superintendence of the undertaking:—

“I beg to report that the net-mending class given by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction was opened in Arklow on 4th December, 1911. Owing to the large number of pupils, it was necessary to form two classes. The majority of the pupils paid great attention to their instructors. As a result of the class, I calculate about forty boys and girls are now qualified net-menders, and with sufficient practice are able to mend any nets that would be given to them. Several of them helped to mend their fathers' nets this year. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the class in Arklow.

“I may add both the instructor and instructress spared no pains to impart a thorough knowledge of net-mending to the classes.

“The class was brought to a close on March 29th.”

Experimental Line Fishing.

An experiment was made in line fishing off Arklow under the supervision of an expert fisherman from Scotland. One of the larger motor boats was fitted out with 17 baskets of great lines. The tides, however, off that part of the coast proved too strong for that class of fishing, and this, together with the difficulty of getting bait, pointed to the conclusion that if line fishing on a large scale was to be prosecuted successfully the boats would need to move to other parts of the coast.

Whaling.

The Whale fishing companies carried on their business in 1911 from the Inishkea and Blacksod Stations—three whalers working from the former and two from the latter. Sixty-eight whales were landed at Inishkea Station, including 7 Sperm Whales, 4 Blue Whales, and 57 Fin Whales.

At Blacksod Station 63 whales were landed, including 2 Sperm Whales, 6 Blue Whales, 53 Fin Whales, and 2 Sei Whales.

The total catch, in the case of each station, was greater than in the previous season.

The total production of oil was 4,377 barrels, and of whale bone about 13 tons.

The Blacksod Station produced 270 tons and Inishkea 2,446 bags of manure.

Between 80 and 90 local hands were employed at the two factories.

Kelp.

From the returns received by us we believe the following fairly represents the amount of the kelp export in 1911 :—

County Clare	...	...	1,004 tons.
„ Galway	...	...	1,250 „
„ Mayo	...	...	561 „
„ Sligo	...	...	726 „
„ Donegal	...	...	676 „
„ Antrim	...	...	75 „

Total ... 4,292 tons.

value about £16,600.

Marine Superintendence.

Since the date of our last report we have reported to the Customs Authorities twenty foreign steam trawlers for working in the extra territorial parts of areas in which we have prohibited steam trawling. The effect of such action is to render for a certain time the takes of the trawlers liable to confiscation if landed in the United Kingdom.

During the same period four cases of illegal trawling by British steam vessels, and one by a sailing vessel, were dealt with.

The fines ranged from 10s. 6d. to £100, and together with the costs amounted to £336 13s. 0d.

The Skipper of a British steam trawler was convicted and fined for a breach of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, having been detected not showing the regulation lights at night by the steam cruiser "Helga."

Casualties.

The number of fishermen who lost their lives during the year ended 30th September, 1911, while actually in pursuit of their calling, was fourteen. Three were drowned while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing. Four second, one third, and one unclassified boats were lost during the same period.

The following are the particulars of the casualties, as furnished by the Coast Guard Officers at the various stations:—

From Arklow Station.—Six men were drowned on 15th December, 1910, by the foundering of the boats, "Fisher Lad" and "Mary Immaculate." The former vessel became a total wreck, but the "Mary Immaculate" was raised and repaired.

From Kilmore Station.—The two boats, "Beaconsfield" and "Home Rule," broke from their moorings and were smashed on the beach during a southerly gale on the night of 16th December, 1910.

From Upper Cove Station.—On 3rd August, 1911, the boats "Louise" and "Pride of Erin" collided while proceeding out of Kinsale Harbour. The "Pride of Erin" was sunk.

From Baltimore Station.—One of the crew of the boat "St. Margaret" was knocked overboard by the tiller on 28th April, 1911, and was drowned.

From Waterville Station.—The second-class boat "Lady" was broken up by heavy gale and high tide on 11th December, 1910.

From Kilkee Station.—Three fishermen were lost by the capsizing of their canoe while returning from the fishing ground.

From Roundstone Station.—On 14th February, 1911, while crossing from Gleynsk to Roundstone for provisions, three men were drowned as a result of the capsizing of their boat. On 1st May, 1911, one of the crew of the first class boat "Glasson" was knocked overboard and drowned.

From Elly Bay Station.—A curragh, manned by two men, engaged in long line fishing, capsized off Scotchport on 6th June, 1911, in consequence of a heavy swell. The two men were drowned.

From Burtonport Station.—The second class boat "St. Ann" broke from her moorings during a gale on the 24th August, 1911, and was wrecked off Arranmore Island.

From Clogher Head Station.—On the 14th December, 1910 the boat "Mary Jane," while returning to Annagassan from the fishing ground, capsized, and one of the crew was drowned.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

The following important decisions were given by the House of Lords since the issue of our last Report :—

The Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland (commonly known as the Irish Society) and others (appellants), and Harold and others (respondents).

House of Lords, January 24th, 1912.

In a tidal channel adjoining Lough Foyle, drift nets 15 feet deep and 600 yards long are used for the capture of salmon by night. Cork floats are attached to the top of the net and lead weights to the bottom to keep it vertical in the water. The net is gradually paid out from the stern of a boat, and, when fully stretched, one end of it is attached by a rope to the boat to prevent the net from being lost, and the other end is left free in the water. The boat is not moored or anchored, and the net is not pulled, but moves with the tide. The salmon are caught by striking the net and becoming enmeshed in it. The net is left in the water so long as it remains in good fishing form, usually from fifteen minutes to half-an-hour, and it is then boarded with the fish. Drift nets in Ireland are licensed, and in many districts By-Laws regulating their use have been made, under the Fisheries (Ireland) Acts.

Held, that the drift nets were not fixed engines within the Fisheries (Ireland) Acts, and were not an unlawful obstruction to the free passage of fish at Common Law, and that the decision in the case, *Wedderburn v. Duke of Atholl*, does not apply to Ireland.

Johnston and others (appellants), and O'Neill and others (respondents).

House of Lords, July 14th, 1911.

In an action by the Respondents against the Appellants, claiming the exclusive right of fishing for eels in Lough Neagh, grants by the Crown to the Respondents' predecessors in 1605 and later were put in, and evidence was given as to the receipt of rents by those predecessors from their lessees of the fishery. There was also evidence that the public had for centuries as of right and without interruption fished for eels in Lough Neagh, which was non-tidal.

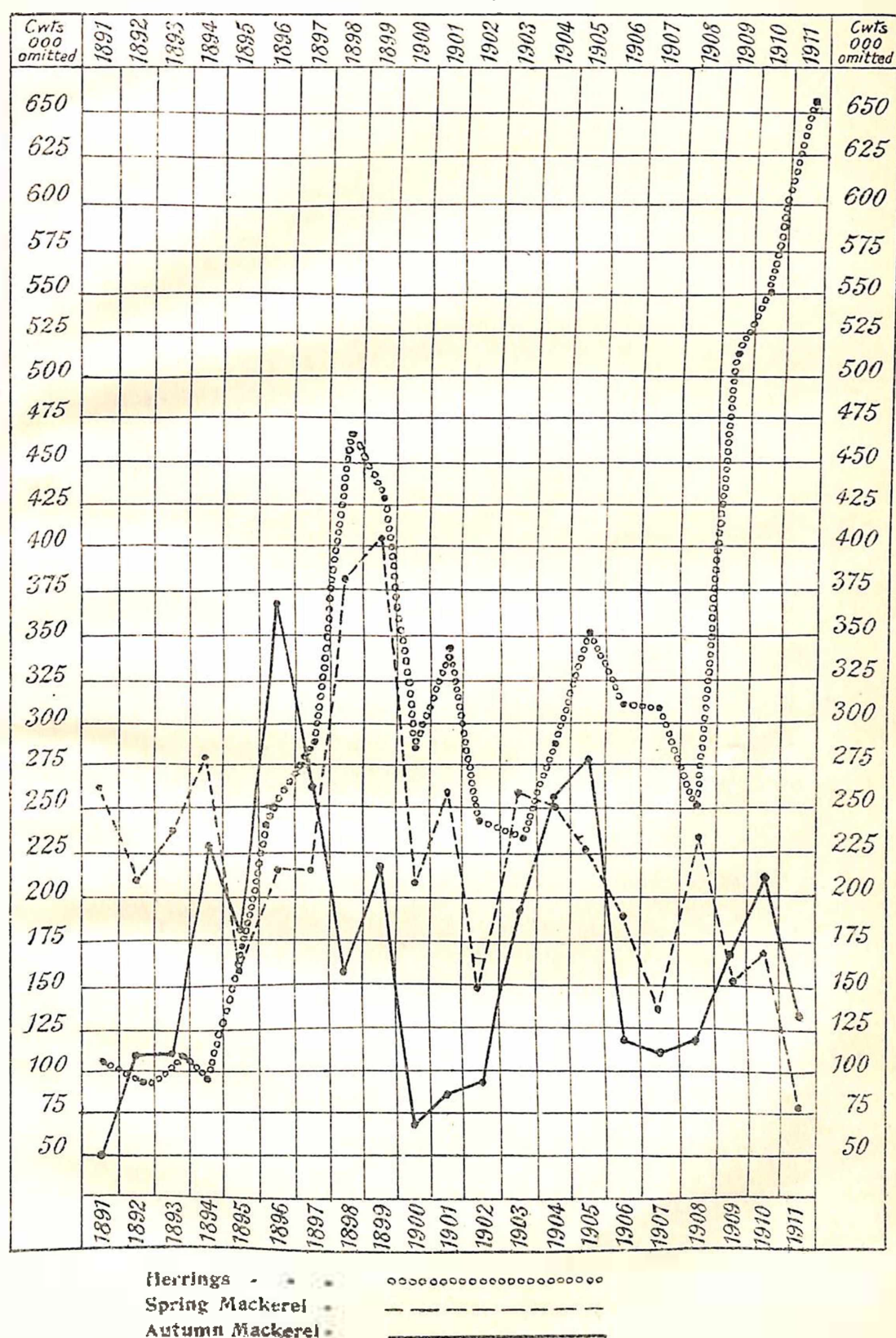
Held, by the Earl of Halsbury, and Lords Ashbourne, Macnaghten, and Dunedin, that the Respondents were entitled to the exclusive right claimed and to an injunction restraining the appellants from fishing.

Held, by Earl Loreburn, L.C., and Lords Shaw of Dumferline, and Robson, that there was no satisfactory evidence to show any actual possession or any right in the Crown or its grantees to the exclusive fishery claimed, and that the action did not lie.

The decision of the Irish Court of Appeal was therefore affirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR
IRELAND.

Diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the Irish Mackerel and Herring
Fisheries during the years 1891-1911.



BY-LAWS.

Since the date of our last report, we made By-Laws prohibiting the use of snap-nets in the tidal waters of the River Shannon and its tributaries (save the River Maigue) during the first eleven days of February in each year; restricting the use of nets in the River Mulcaire, and prohibiting fishing after the 31st May in the part of that river which lies between the mill dam and the Road Bridge at Annacotty; prohibiting the taking of fish in a part of the Newport River (Co. Tipperary) (save as regards legal angling) up to the 30th June in each year; prohibiting netting in the River Slaney and its tributaries above the junction of the Urrin River; raising the minimum size limit for oysters taken off the coast of the County Wexford between Kilmichael Point and Blackwater Head; prohibiting the use of the beam trawl off the coast between Wicklow Head and Greenore Point, County Wexford; and an Order defining the boundary of the mouth of the Bar of Lough or Duncormick River, County Wexford.

By-Laws were also made fixing :—

(a) The angling close season for salmon and trout in the rivers Ballinahinch, Sreeb, Furnace, and Inver, in the Connemara district; (b) netting and angling seasons for the Limerick district; (c) the angling season in the Bundrowes River; (d) the netting season in the tidal waters of the Bantry district; (e) the netting season in the Argideen River; and (d) the angling season in the Rivers Lackagh and Lennan or Rathmelton and their tributaries.

The above by-laws were approved of and will be found in Appendix 28, pp. 114-117.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

The periodic physical observations and collection of Plankton, made in connection with the work of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, have been carried out regularly. Several new observing stations on the spring mackerel fishing grounds on the south coast have been added and the number of stations in the Irish Sea has been reduced.

The periodic investigation of the flora and fauna of Blacksod Bay (in regard to the possible effect, on the general biological conditions, of the operations of the Whaling Station at Ardely) was continued during the year, and has been brought to a conclusion. The results are being summarised for publication.

The ss. "Helga," with the scientific staff on board, spent some days in the neighbourhood of Clare Island in order to assist in the zoological and botanical survey of the island and adjacent waters which was being carried out by the Royal Irish Academy. The results of the survey are being published in the proceedings of the Academy, and the reports in many cases deal with collections of marine invertebrates which had been made in the vicinity in previous years by the Department's staff.

The result of the trawling investigations undertaken by the Department off the coasts of Counties Dublin, Meath, and Louth have, as regards the invertebrates, been tabulated and summarised, and the report on them is published as No. I of Scientific

Investigations for 1911. The fishes have already been dealt with in No. I of 1909. The report treats of the fauna of the various sorts of trawling grounds and contains a complete list of the invertebrates taken. A detailed account is given of the distribution and seasonal range of the more important animals.

In No. VI. of the Scientific Investigations for 1910 the fishes of the genus *Scopelus* are dealt with by Messrs. Holt and Byrne. This is a group of small pelagic fishes characteristic, on our coasts, of the warm Atlantic current.

INLAND FISHERIES.

SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon and trout fisheries in the year 1911, judging from the quantity carried over the Irish Railways, appear to have been considerably more productive than in the preceding year, and with one exception were more productive than in any other of the past eight years.

The long and exceptionally dry summer had, of course, considerable influence in bringing about this result. The nets did well during the period when the rivers were too low for fish to ascend.

The drift net fishing off the north and west coasts was very successful. The use of drift nets is extending, and there are indications that fishing by these engines will be pursued at an earlier period of the year than is generally the case at present. Their effect on the stock of spring fish must therefore be carefully watched. We continue the figures given in our last Report showing the annual capture by these engines in the seas off Ireland between Roundstone, Co. Galway, and Portrush, Co. Antrim, since 1905 :—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwt.
1905.	38,122	2,160
1906.	57,589	3,313
1907.	41,354	2,367
1908.	33,953	2,031
1909.	84,668	4,937
1910.	66,274	3,844
1911.	85,614	4,909

The average weight (about 64 lbs.) per fish, caught in the sea drift net fishery, remains practically constant, although up to 1908 there was a fractional increase and since then a slight decline.

Of 30,282 boxes of salmon received during the year at Billingsgate, 9,472 were from Ireland. In the previous year out of a total of 25,364 boxes, 7,570 were from Ireland.

No serious case of disease was reported from any of the districts,

We are inclined to believe, from reports and information obtained at inquiries and inspections, that during the last few years salmon are showing a tendency to omit the grilse migration. In northern districts the question is confused by the activity of open sea drift netting, carried on among schools of fish which might or might not have entered the rivers had they escaped the nets, but in other districts the recent diminution of grilse and increase of salmon seems to be clearly established. In the season under review an apparent decrease of grilse is probably in part due to abnormally low water in rivers, which were hardly passable before the end of the open season.

The estimated output of salmon and trout fry from hatcheries during the season 1911-12 was as follows :—

Salmon, 9,175,000; white trout, 162,000; brown trout, 1,279,700. The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—Salmon, 6,767,000 (including 210,000 derived from German ova); white trout, 208,000; brown trout, 1,077,000.

The output of salmon fry from hatcheries in 1911-12 was larger than that of any previous season. All fry were derived from home salmon, no foreign ova having been imported.

An examination of the table (see Appendix 27) will show that all the large salmon hatcheries, both in the north and in the south, were well stocked.

The new salmon trap installed by the Lismore Conservators for capture of parent fish for the Banteer and Mallow hatchery has proved very successful.

The number of fry distributed from the three hatcheries in the Lismore District was over four millions, or almost half the total output for the country.

The hatchery at Waterville was not fully stocked, owing to the difficulty of getting spawners. The same difficulty occurred at Newtownbarry, Inistioge, etc.

The hatchery at Screebe was not working, owing to an accident to its manager.

There was an increase in the output of brown trout at Oughterard, mainly due, as in the preceding season, to the operations carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Doig. The hatchery was fully stocked, and the results obtained in fry were very satisfactory, the losses being reduced to a minimum.

REPORTS OF CONSERVATORS.

The following is the substance of the reports received from the Boards of Conservators of the different Fishery Districts.

Dublin.

There has been an improvement during the last few years. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much greater than in 1911, especially at Ringsend. There were not many salmon taken at the weirs. The take of sea trout by nets and weirs was about the same as during the previous year. Angling was bad. The

weather conditions were unsuitable in the Spring and no fish could get up the rivers owing to the long drought from the beginning of May until October. The highest wholesale price of salmon was 3s. 4d. per lb. and the lowest 10d. The migration of smolts was an average one, and took place in April and early in May. A second migration occurred in August. Grilse, which were scarce this year, were first taken in June, but in the greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July, and these salmon were on an average lighter than those caught at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in the greatest quantity in May, June, and July. Spring salmon were said to be heavier this year. One conviction for having chloride of lime in possession near the banks of a river was obtained. A large number of fish, which, however, only included a couple of salmon, died near Island Bridge weir in August, owing to the great heat and scarcity of water. Offences against the fishery laws increased.

The Department contributed a sum of £10 16s. to the funds of the Board of Conservators, being the equivalent of the amount of local subscriptions.

Wexford.

The salmon fisheries are improving. The take of salmon by nets was greater, but of grilse and sea trout less than in 1910. The weather was favourable to netting. Angling was fair during March and April, but poor during the remainder of the season. The principal migration of smolts took place in April, May, and June, but a further migration occurred at the latter end of July and up to the middle of August. Grilse were taken in June and July, mostly in the latter month. Salmon were taken at the same time, and these were heavier fish than those caught at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion of grilse to salmon taken is reported to have been as low as about one to thirty. There was a small run of exceptionally large fish (28-30 lbs.). No case of poisoning occurred. Offences against the Fishery Laws were about an average.

Waterford.

The general state of the fisheries was good and improving. The take of salmon by nets and weirs was much greater than in 1910. There is very little sea-trout fishing in the district. Angling was good. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon were 2s. and 1s. 6d. per lb. respectively. The migration of smolts took place in March, April and May. It was larger than usual. A small migration was seen during October in the Barrow freshwater. February was fine and open and favourable to netting and angling. March was also favourable. The first half of April was unfavourable, east winds prevailing; during the second half, south-west and westerly winds prevailed, and a great run of salmon occurred, the nets making large catches. Similar conditions prevailed in the first half of May, the take of fish then

being the best in memory. The second half of May was fine and warm; there was a good run of fish, favourable for nets and rods. June was warm and dry, and was fairly good for rods and nets. In July, August and September the rivers were abnormally low, and during this period neither angling nor netting was good. Grilse were first taken in May, but in greatest quantities in July. The run of grilse has been very small during the open seasons in recent years. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in June and July, and these salmon were lighter than the spring fish. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity at the end of April and during the first half of May. Spring salmon appeared to be somewhat heavier than usual. A number of small salmon, about 6 lbs. weight each, ran with the Spring fish. Lime and chemicals for the purpose of poisoning rivers were used to a slight extent. Offences against the fishery laws have not in general increased.

A grant of £210 was made by the Department to the Board of Conservators during the year.

Lismore.

The general state of the salmon fisheries was good and improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets and weirs was greater than in the preceding year. The weather was favourable to these modes of capture. Angling was good from February to May. Afterwards, owing to continuous drought, it was poor. The principal migration of smolts took place from the 12th March to the 16th May. It was larger than usual. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in June and July. Salmon were taken with them during these months, and those salmon were much heavier than at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in May and June. The average weight of salmon appears to have increased. A good run of salmon took place during the months of October and November, and a big run into the tributaries during the latter month. No case of poisoning occurred. Offences against the fishery laws diminished in the fresh, but increased in the tidal waters.

Cork.

The general state of the fisheries was fairly good, Spring fishing improving. The takes of salmon and sea-trout were about an average. The grilse season was a bad one. Angling was good. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon in the District were 2s. 6d. and 1s. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. A small migration occurred in March. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in June. Salmon were taken with them during that month, and these salmon were on an average heavier than the Spring fish. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in the greatest quantity in February and March. About twice as many salmon as grilse were captured. In November and December a very good run of spawning fish to the upper waters took place. Two or

three cases of poisoning by spurge occurred, but very little damage was done. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department made a contribution of £600 to the funds of the Conservators.

Cork (Bandon).

The general state of the salmon fisheries was good and improving, although the capture by nets was less than in the previous year. Angling was good in March and April, but bad afterwards. The weather was favourable to netting. The principal migration of smolts took place in April, and it was very much larger than usual.

Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in July. Salmon were taken with them in June and July, and these salmon were slightly heavier than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about one to three. There was a slight increase in the average size of salmon, but none in that of grilse. There was a fairly good run of fish late in October and in November. Dynamite was used for the destruction of fish on eight or ten occasions during the summer; much damage did not, however, result. Offences against the fishery laws remained about the same.

The Department contributed the sum of £30 to the funds of the Conservators.

Skibbereen.

The fisheries showed a marked decline this year, and the capture was less. The fish appeared earlier than in previous seasons. Angling was bad. The principal migration of smolts took place in May; it was smaller than usual. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in July; many salmon were taken with them in August, and these salmon were heavier than those captured at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in the month of June. The capture of salmon was about equal to that of grilse. The average size of salmon was said to be 2 lbs. larger, and grilse about 1 lb. smaller than in 1910. Offences against the fishery laws diminished.

The Department made a contribution of £35 to the funds of the Conservators.

Bantry.

The fisheries in general were not so good as in 1910 and were declining. Although the weather was favourable the take by nets was smaller. The same observation applies to white trout. Angling was bad, owing to unfavourable weather. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. It

was smaller than usual. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them in June and July. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in greatest quantity in June. The proportion which the capture of grilse bore to that of salmon was about fifteen to one. Two cases of poisoning by spurge occurred.

Kenmare.

The fisheries in general were declining. The capture by nets was less than in 1910. Angling was also bad. The highest and lowest wholesale prices were 1s. 6d. and 8d. per lb., respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place in March and April. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them in June and July, and these salmon were lighter than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in July. The proportion of capture was about five grilse to one salmon. The River Roughty and its tributaries were poisoned thirteen times and the River Sheen twice. Offences by unlicensed persons against the fishery laws increased.

The Department contributed a sum of £80 to the funds of the Conservators.

Waterville.

The salmon fisheries were fairly good. The take by nets was less. Angling in the Spring season was fairly good: that for peel and white trout was bad. The white trout fishing (especially as regards the Spring trout) greatly declined. The weather was favourable to netting in the sea, but unfavourable to river netting. It was favourable to angling from February to June; most unfavourable afterwards. The principal migration of smolts took place from the middle of April to the middle of May. It was a very bad year for grilse, which did not run in any large quantity during any month. The proportion of capture of grilse to salmon was about one to six.

No case of poisoning occurred, but there was a slight increase in the general offences against the fishery laws.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.

Killarney.

On the whole, the salmon fisheries are not improving. The take of salmon by nets was more, and of grilse less, than in the previous year. Angling was bad, owing to unfavourable weather. The usual migration of smolts took place between the beginning of March and the end of April. Most grilse were taken in June. Many salmon were taken with them during that month, and these salmon were heavier than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in January, February, March, and April. The proportion of capture was about four grilse to one salmon. In November and December the run of salmon seemed to be decreasing in the tributaries, where they can

be observed, but the grilse as spawners appeared to be holding up in fair numbers. An explosive was used to kill fish in the River Maine on one occasion, and an attempt to poison the Brown Flesk was made, but did not succeed. Offences against the fishery laws were about the same as previously.

The Department contributed a sum of £200 to the funds of the Conservators.

Limerick.

The fisheries had improved. The capture of salmon by nets was greater, but of grilse very much less, than in 1910. The weather was favourable to netting, except for drift nets. It was unfavourable to angling. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. It was an average one. There is also an October run in this District. The greatest quantities of grilse were taken in June. Many salmon were taken with them in May. These salmon are always small. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April. There was a considerable run of salmon with every flood during the close season. A great many attempts were made during the year to poison the Rivers Feale and Cashen with lime, and in one case with spurge. Several cases of the use of dynamite took place. Offences in general against the fishery laws increased, especially as regards the Rivers Feale and Cashen.

The Department contributed a sum of £256 12s. to the funds of the Conservators, and a sum of £106 2s. 6d. to a Committee formed for the protection of the Rivers Feale and Cashen. Grants of £50, £20, £30, and £20 were also made, respectively, to the Lough Derg Fisheries Society, the Westmeath Lakes Fish Preservation Society, the Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association, and towards the protection of Rivers in the Boyle district.

Galway.

The condition of the fisheries in 1911 was poor and declining. The take of salmon was less, except at Cong and Doorus; that of sea trout was greater. Angling was about the same as in the previous year. The weather was favourable to netting and in Spring to angling. The principal migration of smolts took place during May. It was larger than usual. Grilse were captured in greatest quantity in June. Many salmon were taken with them during that month. These salmon were about the average size. Salmon (not grilse) was taken in greatest quantity in April and May. The proportion in capture of grilse to salmon was about four to one. Salmon and grilse were running during October, November and December. Offences against the fishery laws increased..

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators, a sum of £50 towards the cost of staunching "swallow holes" in the Clare Galway River, and sums of £15 and £25 respectively to the Lough Mask and Carra Fishery Society and the Lough Corrib Association.

Connemara.

The general state of the fisheries was fair. The season was, however, a bad one for angling, the weather being unfavourable. No netting takes place in the district. The principal migration of smolts occurred in April and May. Grilse were captured in greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them during that month, and these salmon were lighter than at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in July. The proportion in capture was about three grilse to one salmon. No case of poisoning occurred, and there was a slight increase in offences in general against the fishery laws.

Ballinakill.

The general state of the fisheries was bad and declining. The take by nets was less. The weather was favourable to netting, but unfavourable to angling, in regard to which it was a bad year. Spring fish arrived earlier than in 1910. The highest and lowest wholesale prices per lb. were 1s. and 7d., respectively. The principal migration of smolts is reported to have taken place in January, February, and March. A second migration occurred. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in the last week of June. Many salmon were taken with them in that month. These salmon were lighter than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantities during the first half of June. The proportion of capture was about two salmon to one grilse. An increase in the average size of salmon was noticed. There was no poisoning and no increase of offences against the fishery laws.

Bangor.

The fisheries were about the same as in 1910, no improvement having taken place. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was about the same, that of sea-trout greater. The grilse were later than usual. The weather was favourable to netting and unfavourable to angling. The highest and lowest wholesale prices were 2s. 2d. and 8d. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place between 24th April and 24th May. A second migration occurred. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them in May and June, and these were heavier fish than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in June. The proportion in capture of grilse to salmon was about two to one. It is said that two diseased fish were taken during the season at Ballyeroy. No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the fishery laws in general diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £15 to the funds of the Conservators.

Ballina.

The fisheries had not improved. The take by nets was slightly more than in 1910. Angling was very disappointing. The

weather was unfavourable to all kinds of fishing. The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. The greatest quantities of grilse were taken at the end of June. Not many salmon were taken with them this year. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity up to the end of May. No case of poisoning occurred, but no decrease of poaching took place during the annual close season.

The Department contributed the sum of £250 to the funds of the Conservators, and £25 to the Loughs Conn and Cullen Fisheries Association.

Sligo.

An improvement took place in the Ballisodare River; no improvement in the Sligo River. The capture by nets was much the same as in 1910. The weather was favourable to netting. Angling was fairly good, taking into consideration the fact of low water. The highest and lowest prices for salmon in this district were 4s. 6d. and 6d. per lb. respectively. In the Ballisodare River the migration of smolts took place between the 20th March and the end of May; in the Sligo River between April and June. It was an average run. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantity in May and June. Many salmon were taken with them in the Sligo River in June, and in the Ballisodare River from June to August. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in the greatest quantity in the Sligo River from January to July, and in the Ballisodare River from April to May. The proportion in capture of grilse to salmon was about five to one. In the Sligo River some fish were noticed running in November and December. Salmon ran in the Ballisodare River in October and November. Dynamite was used a few times for the destruction of fish. Offences against the fishery laws in general greatly diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £20 to the funds of the Conservators, and £15 to the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society.

Ballyshannon.

The general condition of the fisheries was not so good as in the previous year. The capture by nets was a good deal less. The fish appeared later. The season was a short one. Angling was fair, but the fish ran smaller than usual. The weather was generally unfavourable. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon in the district were 3s. 6d. and 10d. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place from the middle of April to the end of May. The greatest quantities of grilse were taken in June. Many salmon were taken with them in July, and these salmon were lighter than those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in June. The proportion of capture was about three grilse to two salmon. No case of poisoning occurred. Offences in general against the fishery laws rather increased this year.

The Department contributed the sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators.

Letterkenny.

The general state of the fisheries was good and improving. The take by nets was up to the average, but there was a decrease in that of sea-trout. Angling was bad all round, owing to the abnormally dry season. The highest and lowest wholesale prices paid for salmon were 3s. 6d. and 8d. per lb. respectively. An average run of smolts took place in April and May. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in June, and during that month and the following many salmon were taken with them. These salmon were of an average weight. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in June and July. Less grilse than salmon were taken. Many cases of poisoning by flax water occurred and there was an increase in this class of offence.

Londonderry.

The fisheries were better than in 1910. The capture by nets was greater; that of sea-trout was scarcely so good. Angling was bad, owing to the exceptionally dry weather. The highest and lowest wholesale prices in the district were 2s. 2d. and 9d. per lb. respectively. An average migration of smolts took place from the middle of March to the middle of June. Other migrations were observed. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantities in July, and many salmon were taken with them in June, July and August. The latter two months were the best for the capture of salmon. The greater part of the take in this district consists of grilse. The heaviest runs of fish in the year took place in October and November. Many fish and fry were killed in the River Roe by dynamite and lime. Dynamite was also used in the River Faughan. Considerable destruction was done by flax water, as the rivers were low during the flax-steeping season. Offences in general against the fishery laws remained about the same.

The Department contributed the sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators.

Coleraine.

The general state of the fisheries was fairly good; an improvement took place this year. The take by nets was greater. Angling was favourable in the River Bann during May and June, and unfavourable in all the other rivers of the district. The principal migration of smolts took place between the beginning of April and the end of June. It was a much larger run than usual. Grilse were taken in greatest quantities in June and July; many salmon were taken with them during the latter month, and these salmon were of an average weight. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in June and July. The proportion in capture was about five grilse to one salmon. Two cases of poisoning by lime in a tributary of the Sixmile Water took place. Over fifty cases of flax water pollution were prosecuted and fines from

1s. to 10s. imposed. Offences against the fishery laws remained much as usual.

The Department contributed the sum of £100 to the funds of the Conservators.

The following report was made by Inspector King to the Coleraine Board of Conservators on the subject of flax water pollution :—

TOOMEBRIDGE,

7th September, 1911.

" Now that the flax season is over, or almost at an end, I beg to report the state of the rivers in the Coleraine District, and the injury done to trout, and salmon and trout fry, by flax water during the month of August. The rivers were almost void of water, and when flax water was allowed to escape it caused great damage to fish."

" The farmers began to remove the flax from the dams in the beginning of August, and continued to do so during the whole of the month. On the 15th of August I was on duty on the Clough, a tributary of the River Maine, and found it entirely poisoned for a distance of three miles. Large trout, 3 or 4 lbs. weight, were lying dead in the river, while the bottom of the river was covered with dead fry of salmon and trout. This was caused by the discharge of two flax dams, and in either case a little care would have prevented this."

" On the 17th August I was on duty on the River Clady in County Derry, and found over a mile of the river poisoned by the discharge of one flax dam. I found a number of boys gathering up the larger trout which were dead, and the bottom of the river was thickly covered with dead fry of salmon and trout."

" On the 18th August I was on duty on the River Maine, and found that two flax dams had been discharged into a tributary which flows down from Ahoghill. This tributary, about two miles in length, was poisoned, and the River Maine was also poisoned where this stream joined it, and large numbers of fish were killed both in the tributary and in the River Maine."

" On the 23rd August the Sixmilewater was poisoned by a discharge of flax water from Doagh, and for two or three days the Bleach Works at Muckamore were practically stopped owing to the state of the water in the river. Flax water contains acids which are injurious to cloth, especially white linen, and while there is flax water in the river bleaching is at a standstill. Should flax water get into the washmills it would destroy the cloth. No amount of washing could remove the stains—the acids which it contains are a dye in themselves which cannot be removed."

" There were trout, eels, and small fry killed all over the river from Ballyclare to Lough Neagh."

"While many farmers allowed their flax water to escape into the river, over two-thirds of them took great care. Some had spare dams, some ran it over meadows, and many took out the flax without letting off any of the water. Every effort has been made to try to get the farmers to make spare dams. Over two hundred copies of Notices were posted over the District in June last, and I visited farmers in all parts of the district and I pointed out to them the necessity for spare dams; but withal there is serious destruction to the fish, mostly in the upper reaches of the rivers."

Ballycastle.

The fishing in the district was a fair average—better than either of the two previous seasons. The take by nets was good, especially in regard to drift nets. On the night of the 26th June, three boats had respectively 149, 127 and 110 grilse, while three or four others on the same night had from 60 to 90 fish each. Those were the best grilse to be had, and averaged from 6½ lbs. to 7 lbs. each. One boat during the last week in June had on four nights 149, 79, 137, and 80 grilse.

The run of spring fish was good, but owing to the great drought the run of grilse in June and July was very limited. Except in March and April (when it was about an average) the angling was very poor. The principal migration of smolts took place between the end of April and the end of June. In the River Bush it appeared to have been above the average; elsewhere it was an average run. In the former river small migrations were observed in the month of July. Grilse were taken in greatest quantities in June. Many salmon were taken with grilse in May, June and July. Salmon (not grilse) were taken in greatest quantity in April and May. Of the entire capture about two-thirds were grilse. Flax water, from the 14th August to the end of the month, practically destroyed fish life in the Bush River from the Leap (that is, two miles from mouth) to near its source—eighteen or twenty miles upwards. Two hundred and thirty breeding salmon were buried by keepers, and large numbers (not accounted for) of fish were taken out by persons along the banks. Trout, smolts, and fry were also killed in large quantities. The other rivers in the district suffered from the same cause, but in a lesser degree. There was no increase in the general offences against the fishery laws. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon were 2s. 4d. and 9½d. per lb., respectively.

Dundalk.

The general state of the fisheries was not satisfactory—declining, save in the Rivers Dee and Glyde. The take by nets was less, save in the rivers named, which were more productive than in 1910. The capture of sea-trout was generally less. Angling was good in the early months of the season, but owing to the unusually dry weather was unsatisfactory afterwards. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon in the district were 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of

smolts took place between 1st March and 31st May. Grilse were taken in the greatest quantities in August. Many salmon were taken with the grilse in July, August and September, and these salmon were lighter than the average of those taken at other periods. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in greatest quantity in May and June. Grilse appeared to be smaller this year. A large number of spring run salmon were observed dead and dying in the upper waters of the Rivers Glyde and Dee in the late summer and early autumn after the abnormal drought. There was no apparent sign of disease in the fish. There was a large run of salmon about the end of October and in November. Nine cases of flax water pollution occurred. The offenders were cautioned. There were four cases of poisoning by lime and convictions were secured in all these cases. Offences in general against the fishery laws slightly increased.

Drogheda.

The fisheries in general had improved. The capture by nets of salmon was greater, of grilse less, and of sea-trout much less than in the preceding year. Angling was good at Slane and Blackcastle; bad at Rossmore and Beauparc. The highest and lowest wholesale prices for salmon in the district were 3s. 6d. and 10d. per lb. respectively. The principal migration of smolts took place in April, May and June. It was an average one. Grilse were taken in greatest quantity in July. Many salmon were taken with them in that month, and these salmon were lighter than the spring fish. Salmon (not grilse) were captured in greatest quantity in April and May. Grilse were taken in a lesser degree than salmon. One case of poisoning by chloride of lime occurred. Offences against the fishery laws in general increased.

EEL FISHERIES.

The engines licensed for the capture of eels in 1911 consisted of 61 coghills, 304 gags or eyes, and one trap.

The railway returns indicate that these fisheries were more productive than in 1910.

The value of the eels despatched to London from the Wexford District has been estimated at £40. The principal runs took place in May and June.

In the Waterford District the take was less than in the previous year. The principal runs took place in October and November. Nets in weirs, and to a small extent long lines and spillers, were the engines used. About 50 persons took part in the fishing.

No fishing for eels took place in the Lismore District, as owing to the railway strike there were no means of disposing of catch.

From the Limerick District it is reported that the eel fisheries were very good. The value of the export has been roughly estimated to reach from £6,000 to £8,000 a year, but accurate

information is not attainable. Possibly about 250 persons were employed in the commercial eel fisheries. Line fishing by the public in the electoral division of "F," which comprises the part of the River Shannon and its tributaries above the Bridge of Banagher, is extensive, and there were possibly over 120 boats engaged in that division. The average length of the line used by each boat would be about 1½ miles. The fishing lasts from March to October.

The general state of the eel fisheries at Galway was poor, but fair at Cong and Lough Mask Canal. These fisheries gave employment to about 80 people. Gaps, eyes or nets, and traps and long lines were used. The larger part of the take is sent to England. The principal runs took place in October, November, and December.

About £40 worth of eels was sent away from Connemara. Two persons were employed in the fisheries.

The capture in the Ballina District was about the same as in the previous season. Three persons took part in these fisheries on a large scale. The total produce, which was sent to Billingsgate, might be worth between £500 and £600.

About a dozen persons took part in the commercial eel fishing of the Sligo District. Nets and long lines were used. The capture was despatched to Billingsgate. The principal run of eels took place in October, November and December.

The eel fisheries in the Ballyshannon District were not good this year, owing to want of water.

The eel fishing in the Coleraine District was fair. The principal run took place in November. Coghills in weirs, long lines, and draft nets were used. The catch, estimated at about £5,000, was mostly sent to English towns.

About 50 men were employed at the Bann Eel Fisheries and about 250 worked long lines in Lough Neagh. Some eels were taken in illegal pollen nets.

In Ballycastle District the catch would probably not exceed 2 cwt. and was disposed of locally.

Eel fishing is carried on in the Drogheda and Dundalk Districts by nets and weirs. The product is mostly exported to England. About £100 worth was sent from the Dundalk District. The runs took place in October and November.

POLLEN FISHERIES.

The Pollen Fisheries of Lough Neagh during 1911 gave a greater yield than during the previous season, but the price per lb. was lower, and the return in money to the fishermen was about the same. Statistics of the actual total catch are not available, but an estimate is 354 tons.

Only large fish were exported. About two-thirds of the catch of pollen went to the English markets. Most of the remainder was consumed at home. Quantities of small pollen were used

as bait for eel lines, with the result that the Fishery is being seriously injured.

There were 81 licences issued for pollen trammel nets and 122 licences for pollen draft nets, producing a total duty of £264.

About 850 persons were employed and depended on the fishing industry in Lough Neagh.

The Fishmongers' Company continued to give effective aid in the suppression of illegal salmon fishing in Ireland.

We desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the services rendered by that Company and by the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the protection of inland fisheries.

Assistance in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan fund, was also rendered by the Constabulary, and by the Coastguard.

Many scientific and other reports have been received during the year, and this opportunity is taken of thanking those who placed the valuable information they contain at the disposal of the Department.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

E. W. L. HOLT,

Scientific Adviser and Inspector of Fisheries.

M. P. DOWLING,

Inspector of Fisheries.

Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
(Fisheries Branch),

21st day of October, 1912.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

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APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned as landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Brill ..	2	1	3	1	339	272	612	453
Soles ..	78	57	366	281	1,203	888	4,705	3,579
Turbot ..	2	3	7	11	611	396	2,536	1,705
Total Prime Fish ..	82	61	376	293	2,153	1,556	7,853	5,737
Cod ..	4,992	3,470	1,945	1,393	17,178	14,831	11,681	10,488
Conger Eel ..	68	35	32	20	8,242	7,115	3,856	2,699
Haddock ..	1,483	697	554	292	9,716	8,198	6,940	6,036
Hake ..	4	-	1	-	9,612	8,527	8,056	6,368
Herrings ..	387,227	285,114	95,207	75,168	188,248	195,770	49,358	53,258
Ling ..	60	208	18	35	7,731	4,933	3,587	1,866
Mackerel ..	8,983	3,253	1,203	581	4,933	6,927	744	1,175
Plaice ..	2,269	2,233	2,215	2,196	5,850	6,479	5,947	6,850
Ray or Skate ..	1,150	1,093	286	289	7,029	8,705	3,987	2,231
Sprats ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiting ..	129	64	64	41	8,284	8,147	6,763	5,477
All other, except Shell Fish ..	1,979	2,305	526	404	5,960	9,648	3,482	5,235
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish ..	408,426	298,533	102,517	80,802	275,836	280,836	112,254	107,370
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics).	58,548	53,234	208	157	77,329	70,445	231	201
Do. (additional information)	87,561	86,852	698	557	7,150	31,957	43	256
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics).	60,271	47,836	1,797	1,274	81,642	82,405	3,083	3,119
Do. (additional information)	41,705	47,684	1,370	1,527	81,510	69,347	3,235	2,679
Mussels (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	-	-	Cwts.	Cwts.	53	142
Do. (additional information)	45	35	3	2	2,822	3,865	182	316
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics).	No.	No.	-	-	No.	No.	136	73
Do. (additional information)	-	-	-	-	2,309,771	2,084,814	4,033	3,901
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics).	Cwts.	Cwts.	12	-	Cwts.	Cwts.	2,013	1,589
Do. (additional information)	272	244	46	44	2,129	3,175	388	583
Total of Shell Fish ..	-	-	4,134	3,581	-	-	13,397	12,869
Grand Total ..	-	-	106,651	84,383	-	-	125,651	120,239

No. 1.

landed on the Irish Coasts during the year 1911 as compared with that during 1910.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
28	54	40	120	122	36	224	63	491	363	888	637
346	363	1,543	1,643	961	1,053	4,081	4,610	2,588	2,363	10,695	10,143
36	63	145	250	337	204	1,339	893	986	666	4,027	2,868
410	480	1,737	2,022	1,420	1,295	5,644	5,506	4,065	3,392	15,610	13,648
474	540	354	357	4,012	3,115	1,596	1,753	26,656	23,965	15,576	13,941
181	106	63	92	504	362	159	154	8,906	7,708	4,110	2,965
108	239	157	185	5,859	7,427	3,480	4,135	17,256	16,561	11,131	10,648
12	56	9	51	422	641	186	275	10,050	9,224	8,252	6,604
51,506	42,625	12,929	10,551	25,572	27,971	9,950	8,788	652,553	550,580	106,544	147,765
399	491	212	286	1,218	1,215	579	577	9,408	6,877	4,387	2,764
82,778	176,323	19,182	37,000	113,627	179,299	35,531	46,238	210,321	365,802	56,750	84,994
1,782	1,814	2,019	2,031	2,211	2,076	2,232	2,394	12,112	12,602	12,413	13,471
86	105	25	34	749	616	162	142	9,914	10,519	4,460	2,096
184	1,373	36	231	-	39	-	16	184	1,412	36	247
991	1,652	331	571	3,183	3,903	1,274	1,520	12,590	13,766	8,432	7,809
2,307	3,131	1,174	1,429	5,134	3,859	2,796	1,900	15,380	18,943	7,978	9,068
141,311	229,034	38,228	54,840	163,011	232,948	62,080	73,488	989,484	1,041,351	315,679	310,500
No. 13,278	No. 9,612	112	76	No. 2,915	No. 4,879	12	20	No. 152,070	No. 138,170	563	454
5,074	6,052	53	42	1,546	3,856	9	20	101,331	128,717	803	875
190,767	152,739	6,721	5,028	160,579	125,396	5,143	3,902	493,259	408,876	16,741	13,323
124,245	103,341	4,773	5,552	331,629	554,536	13,163	17,878	629,089	831,908	22,541	27,636
Cwts. 387	Cwts. 160	97	36	Cwts. 14,041	Cwts. 23,441	1,944	2,845	Cwts. 15,416	Cwts. 25,416	2,094	3,023
178	130	22	25	1,149	999	57	56	3,994	5,029	264	399
No. 42,714	No. 38,178	112	100	No. 717,797	No. 512,847	1,338	908	No. 834,912	No. 600,777	1,586	1,081
1,386	3,024	6	13	462,823	328,707	1,677	1,138	2,773,980	2,416,545	5,716	5,052
Cwts. 3,072	Cwts. 4,168	611	701	Cwts. 7,811	Cwts. 7,241	1,651	1,354	Cwts. 15,952	Cwts. 14,429	4,287	3,644
5,251	2,655	1,316	830	12,903	12,800	2,058	2,186	20,555	18,874	3,803	3,643
-	-	13,823	12,403	-	-	27,052	30,307	-	-	58,406	59,130
-	-	52,051	67,243	-	-	89,732	103,795	-	-	374,085	375,630

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison between the years 1911 and 1910 in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland.

Brill.—The total capture of brill in 1911 was 491 cwts., valued at £888, as compared with 363 cwts., valued at £637, in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was £1 16s. 2d., and in 1910 about £1 15s. 1½d.

Soles.—The total capture of soles in 1911 was 2,588 cwts., valued at £10,695, as compared with 2,363 cwts., valued at £10,143, in 1910.

The average price in 1911 was £4 2s. 7d. per cwt., and in 1910, £4 5s. 10½d. per cwt.

Turbot.—The total capture of turbot in 1911 was 986 cwts., valued at £4,027, as compared with 686 cwts., valued at £2,868 in 1910.

The average price in 1911 was £4 1s. 8½d. per cwt., and in 1910 £4 6s. 1½d. per cwt.

Cod.—The total capture of cod in 1911 was 26,656 cwts., valued at £15,576, as compared with 23,985 cwts., valued at £13,941 in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 11s. 8½d., and in 1910, 11s. 7½d.

Conger Eel.—The total capture of conger eel in 1911 was 8,995 cwts., valued at £4,110, as compared with 7,708 cwts., valued at £2,965, in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 9s. 1½d., and in 1910, 7s. 8½d.

Haddock.—The total capture of haddock in 1911 was 17,256 cwts., valued at £11,131, as compared with 16,561 cwts., valued at £10,048, in 1910.

The average price in 1911 was 12s. 10½d. per cwt., and in 1910 12s. 10½d.

Hake.—The total capture of hake in 1911 was 10,050 cwts., valued at £8,252, as compared with 9,224 cwts., valued at £6,694, in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 16s. 6d., and in 1910, 14s. 6½d.

Herrings.—The total capture of herrings in 1911 was 652,553 cwts., valued at £166,544.

In the previous year the total capture was 550,580 cwts., and the total value £147,765.

The average price in 1911 was 5s. 1½d. per cwt., and in 1910, 5s. 4½d. per cwt.

Ling.—The total capture of ling in 1911 was 9,408 cwts., valued at £4,387, as compared with 6,877 cwts., valued at £2,764 in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 9s. 3½d., and in 1910, 8s. 0½d.

Mackerel.—The total capture of mackerel in 1911 was 210,321 cwts., valued at £56,750. In the previous year the total capture was 365,802 cwts., valued at £84,994. The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 5s. 4½d., and in 1910, 4s. 7½d.

Plaice.—The total capture of plaice in 1911 was 12,112 cwts., valued at £12,413, as compared with 12,602 cwts., valued at £13,471, in 1910.

The average price per cwt. was £1 0s. 6d. in 1911, and £1 1s. 4½d. in 1910.

Ray or Skate.—The total capture of ray or skate in 1911 was 9,914 cwts., valued at £4,480, as compared with 10,519 cwts., valued at £2,896, in 1910.

The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 9s. 0d., and in 1910, 5s. 1½d.

Sprats.—The total capture of sprats in 1911 was 184 cwts., valued at £36. In the previous year the total capture was 1,412 cwts., valued at £247. The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 3s. 11d., and in 1910, 3s. 6d.

Whiting.—The total capture of whiting in 1911 was 12,590 cwts., valued at £8,432, as compared with 13,766 cwts., valued at £7,609, in 1910. The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 13s. 4½d., and in 1910, 11s. 0½d.

Other kinds (not including shell fish).—The total capture in 1911 was 15,380 cwts., valued at £7,978, as compared with 18,943 cwts., valued at £9,058., in 1910. The average price per cwt. in 1911 was 10s. 4½d., and in 1910, 9s. 6½d.

SHELL FISH.

Oysters.—The returns received show that about 12,892 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1911, and that the value thereof was £3,213. The figures for the previous year were 9,628 hundreds, and £2,580.

From the private beds so far as returns are obtainable, about 15,750 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £4,089. The figures for the previous year were 14,319 hundreds, and £3,553.

See also Appendices No. 13, p. 41 and No. 19 p. 56.

Lobsters.—The returns received show that about 93,529 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1911, and that their value was £39,285. The figures for the previous year were 103,607 dozens, and £40,959.

See also Appendix No. 10, p. 36.

Crabs.—The returns received show that about 21,117 dozens of crabs were taken in 1911, and that their value was about £1,366. The figures for the previous year were 22,241 dozens, and £1,329.

See also Appendix No. 11, p. 38.

Mussels.—The returns received show that the weight of the mussels taken this year was 970 tons, and that the value thereof was about £2,358. The previous years figures were 1,522 tons, and £3,422.

See also Appendix No. 14, p. 44.

Cockles.—The returns received show that about 37,750 gallons of cockles were picked in 1911, and that their value was about £843. The figures for the previous year were 33,138 gallons, and £657.

See also Appendix No. 15, p. 46.

Periwinkles.—The returns received show that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was about 1,534 tons, and that the value thereof was £5,369. The figures for the previous year were 1,447 tons, and £5,065.

See also Appendix No. 16, p. 48.

Shrimps.—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The case mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 40, is the only one in which a report came to hand that shrimps had been taken. It is estimated that the value was £156. The figure for the previous year was about £170.

The total value of the shell fish, as furnished in the returns for 1911 is estimated at £58,406, as against £59,130 for 1910.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Totally engaged					
			First Class.			Second Class		
			Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown ..	E. A. Thomas, Comm., R.N..	35	223	26	37	123	-
2	Wicklow ..	R. M. Haynes, Lieut., R.N..	32	238	6	84	222	11
3	Wexford ..	J. F. Chichester, Lieut., R.N.	2	8	-	40	176	2
4	Waterford ..	E. Pierce, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	21	66	-
5	Youghal ..	James Brooking, Esq.	1	4	-	30	117	-
6	Queenstown	R. S. Gwatkin-Williams, Comm., R.N.	5	19	-	20	71	2
7	Kinsale ..	John A. Gregory, Lieut., R.N.	13	70	12	20	116	4
8	Skibbercon ..	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	34	205	18	16	60	1
9	Castletown ..	J. Mugeridge, Acting Divisional Officer.	6	24	-	-	-	-
10	Valentia ..	H. B. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	1	-	-	24	120	-
11	Dingle ..	R. Johnson, Esq.	32	131	6	62	198	-
12	Kilkee ..	W. B. Hunkin, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Galway ..	C. A. Fulcher, Lieut., R.N. ..	37	190	14	56	222	3
14	Keel ..	C. H. Sheather, Esq.	-	-	-	6	22	-
15	Belmullet ..	G. G. Codrington, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	1	2	-
16	Sligo ..	George Kerr, Esq. ..	-	-	-	39	122	-
17	Killybegs ..	Lot Connell, Esq. ..	4	22	-	35	188	-
18	Rathmullan ..	J. R. Wait, Acting Divisional Officer.	4	10	-	26	95	1
19	Moville ..	Francis W. R. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N.	1	6	-	58	204	-
20	Ballycastle, Antrim	H. C. Martin, Esq. ..	2	8	-	60	109	7
21	Currickfergus	William C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	33	65	-
22	Donaghadee	Gerald Ducat, Lieut., R.N. .	0	40	0	60	189	10
23	Newcastle ..	A. Kirke, Lieut., R.N. .	27	158	24	15	33	1
24	Dundalk ..	William Lewis, Esq. .	1	6	-	26	115	-
25	Malabide ..	H. M. J. Rundle, Lieut., R.N.	12	64	3	10	32	-
Totals for 1911 ..			258	1,435	115	900	2,678	42
Totals for 1910 ..			225	1,264	104	903	3,026	45

No. 3.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1911.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1911.

in Fishing.													No.
Third Class.			Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel, and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.			Totals.				
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.		
20	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	399	26	1	
6	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	484	17	2	
1	2	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	64	198	2	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	66	-	4	
2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	128	-	5	
3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	94	2	6	
3	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	206	17	7	
2	8	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	53	284	19	8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	9	
1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	27	126	-	10	
103	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	646	6	11	
-	-	-	19	57	-	-	-	-	19	57	-	12	
1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	95	420	17	13	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	-	14	
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	15	
16	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	180	-	16	
4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	229	-	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	114	1	18	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	60	211	-	19	
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	119	7	20	
-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	72	-	21	
21	50	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	92	281	16	22	
9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	209	25	23	
16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	140	-	24	
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	100	3	25	
213	621	1	20	61	-	17	20	-	1,314	4,813	158		
280	800	7	25	81	-	30	67	2	1,472	5,238	158		

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Partially engaged								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.	Vessels	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown ..	E. A. Thomas, Comm., R.N.	3	15	-	18	65	-	1	2	-
2	Wicklow ..	R. M. Haynes, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	28	101	-	3	7	-
3	Wexford ..	J. E. Chichester, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	31	118	-	4	12	-
4	Waterford ..	F. Piorce, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	42	100	2	12	25	-
5	Youghal ..	James Brooking, Esq.	-	-	-	11	45	-	13	45	-
6	Queenstown	R. S. Gwatkin-Williams, Comm., R.N.	-	-	-	26	55	-	9	29	-
7	Kinsale ..	John A. Gregory, Lieut., R.N.	8	39	8	79	303	6	19	54	1
8	Skibbereen ..	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	42	283	10	238	854	3	45	184	9
9	Castletown ..	J. Muggeridge, Acting Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	170	906	3	135	507	1
10	Valentia ..	H. R. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	3	18	-	105	500	-	58	272	1
11	Dingle ..	R. Johnson, Esq...	-	-	-	18	65	-	49	164	-
12	Kilkee ..	W. B. Hunkin, Esq.	-	-	-	2	6	-	4	16	-
13	Galway ..	C. A. Fuleher, Lieut., R.N.	5	30	2	237	795	27	283	771	4
14	Keel ..	C. H. Sheather, Esq.	2	8	-	40	208	-	149	626	-
15	Belmullet ..	G. G. Codrington, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	35	130	-	131	442	-
16	Sligo ..	George Kerr, Esq.	-	-	-	23	112	-	28	123	-
17	Killybegs ..	Lot Connell, Esq...	13	78	-	274	1,211	-	20	106	-
18	Rathmullen	J. R. Wait, Acting Divisional Officer.	58	348	-	236	939	6	15	38	-
19	Moville ..	Francis W. R. Hewett, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	99	490	-	1	3	-
20	Ballycastle, Antrim.	H. C. Martin, Esq..	-	-	-	59	112	8	11	20	2
21	Carrikerfergus	Wm. C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	1	3	-	18	39	2	22	42	2
22	Donaghadee	Gerald Ducat, Lieut., R.N.	12	63	2	63	141	3	17	32	-
23	Newcastle ..	A. Kirke, Lieut., R.N.	14	92	-	159	287	1	32	70	-
24	Dundalk ..	William Lewis, Esq.	-	-	-	82	291	2	38	105	-
25	Malahide ..	H. M. J. Rundle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	7	28	1	16	14	-
Totals for 1911			162	981	22	2,168	7,910	63	1,124	3,708	20
Totals for 1910			105	994	32	2,053	7,890	74	1,222	4,038	42

No. 3—continued.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1911.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1911.

in Fishing.									Grand Totals of all engaged in 1911.			No.
Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.			Totals.						
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	82	-	114	481	26	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	31	108	-	153	592	17	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	35	130	-	99	328	2	3
1	3	-	3	6	3	59	138	5	80	204	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	90	-	57	218	-	5
-	-	-	1	1	-	36	85	-	73	179	2	6
6	20	1	20	50	2	131	466	18	176	672	35	7
2	7	-	15	34	1	342	1,302	23	395	1,046	42	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,413	4	320	1,437	4	9
20	123	-	52	137	-	238	1,050	1	265	1,176	1	10
12	35	-	-	-	-	79	264	-	278	910	6	11
67	159	-	44	105	18	117	316	18	136	373	18	12
236	638	0	186	462	5	947	2,696	47	1,042	3,116	64	13
7	28	-	11	33	-	218	903	-	224	926	-	14
45	188	-	7	14	-	218	783	-	220	787	-	15
36	257	-	2	8	-	89	500	-	144	680	-	16
-	-	-	1	4	-	317	1,399	-	360	1,628	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	309	1,325	5	339	1,439	6	18
-	-	-	0	6	5	109	490	5	169	710	5	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	70	132	10	133	251	17	20
-	-	-	7	14	2	48	98	6	86	170	6	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	82	236	5	174	517	21	22
-	-	-	5	1	-	210	450	1	261	659	26	23
-	-	-	13	13	-	133	409	2	170	549	2	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	42	1	47	142	4	25
431	1,488	10	376	888	30	4,201	14,976	151	5,515	19,789	309	
441	1,467	14	299	712	31	4,180	15,101	193	5,652	20,339	351	

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the Year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.	Total.
1. Kingstown	1	5	—	—	—	6
2. Wicklow	16	26	8	—	—	50
3. Wexford	1	12	1	—	—	14
4. Waterford	1	12	1	—	—	14
5. Youghal	—	9	3	—	2	14
6. Queenstown	—	5	1	—	—	6
7. Kinsale	5	21	13	1	6	46
8. Skibbereen	10	45	16	—	—	71
9. Castletown	—	9	4	—	—	13
10. Valentia	—	31	19	—	2	52
11. Dingle	1	6	13	1	—	21
12. Kilkee	—	4	—	7	1	12
13. Galway	1	20	6	6	10	43
14. Keel	2	12	131	—	—	145
15. Belmullet	1	6	36	2	7	52
16. Sligo	—	39	36	4	—	79
17. Killybegs	1	55	16	—	—	72
18. Rathmullen	1	57	10	—	—	68
19. Moville	—	23	—	—	—	23
20. Ballycastle, Antrim	1	22	5	—	—	28
21. Carriokfergus	—	11	15	—	10	36
22. Donaghadee	—	17	2	—	—	19
23. Newcastle	1	20	6	—	—	27
24. Dundalk	—	48	12	—	5	65
25. Malahide	—	9	9	—	—	18
Total	43	524	363	21	43	994

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.—RETURN OF MOTOR FISHING BOATS owned in Ireland in the Year 1911.

Gross Tonnage.	Number.	NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN										
		Spring Mackerel Fishing.	Autumn Mackerel Fishing.	Beam Trawling.	Otter Trawling.	Danish Seine Netting.	Long Line Fishing.	Hand Line Fishing.	Spring and Summer Herring Fishing.	Autumn and Winter Herring Fishing.	Crab and Lobster Fishing.	Trammel Netting.
Over 25 tons	10	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	7	—	—
Over 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons	22	10	2	1	9	4	1	—	3	7	1	1
Over 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons	17	2	2	—	10	—	4	1	1	4	—	—
Not exceeding 5 tons ..	19	—	1	1	6	—	14	8	—	1	5	3

APPENDIX

SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
					Cwts.
1	Howth	Howth	—	—	1,138
2	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	—	—	1,624
3	Ballycottin	Ballycottin	9th May	13th July	620
4	Kinsale	Upper Cove	4th April	31st July	8,384
5	Courtmacsherry	Courtmacsherry	15th May	15th July	425
6	Union Hall and Glandore	Union Hall	4th April	7th July	2,748
7	North Reen	Castletownsend	15th April	30th June	500
8	Baltimore	Baltimore	10th April	17th June	13,830
9	Schull and Cape Clear..	Schull	1st April	31st July	590
10	Castletown Berehaven .	Castletown Berehaven.	5th May	25th July	869
11	Garnish and Dursey ..	Garnish and Dursey	27th April	11th May	550
12	Ballydonegan and Tranfield.	Ballydonegan	14th March	11th May	476½
13	Portmagee	Carriglea	12th May	4th June	320
14	Valentia Harbour ..	Knightstown	28th March	31st July	21,800
15	Dingle	Dingle	1st May	31st July	2,800
16	Dunquin, Smerwick, Ballinacraig, Dooneen, and Ballydavid.	Ballinacraig	April	June	2,027
17	Brandon Quay	Brandon Quay	21st March	19th May	550
18	Fenit	Fenit	3rd May	3rd June	1,823½
19	Kilronan	North Arran	14th April	26th June	1,765½
20	Roundstone	Roundstone	1st May	1st July	4,645½
21	Dunloughan and Bunowen.	Dunloughan	9th May	15th June	1,185
22	Cleggan	Cleggan	7th April	15th July	2,496½
23	Achilbeg and Carrane .	Achilbeg	16th May	17th July	257½
24	Keel and Doonagh ..	Keel	May	July	454
25	Rathlacken, Rathfran, and Kilcamin.	Rathlacken	Second Week in May.	31st July	361
26	Killybegs	Killybegs	21st March	24th July	485½
27	Ardglass	Ardglass	—	—	480
				Total ..	73,214½

No. 4 (a).

FISHING, 1911.

Total approximate Value.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hulks.	Number of Tons of Ice imported.	Number of Barrels of Fish cured for ex- portation.	Observations.	No.
£ s. d.						
156 13 3	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	1
131 14 10	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	2
151 4 6	-	-	-	-	—	3
2,220 15 0	-	1	330	53	—	4
182 17 4	-	-	-	131	—	5
467 9 6	2	-	-	630	—	6
154 5 0	-	-	-	150	—	7
2,433 11 3	1	1	500	159	—	8
92 14 0	-	-	-	164	—	9
150 0 0	-	-	-	103	—	10
00 3 6	-	-	-	52	—	11
91 18 0	2	-	-	88	—	12
32 17 0	1	-	-	104	—	13
5,261 1 0	-	1	325	234	—	14
500 0 0	-	-	10	560	77,664 fish were tinned.	15
405 0 0	-	-	-	182	—	16
96 10 0	-	-	-	184	—	17
586 12 3	-	-	100	-	—	18
403 11 6	-	1	150	-	—	19
737 1 11	-	1	200	660	—	20
290 6 0	-	-	-	70	—	21
406 3 0	-	1	250	234	150 barrels of the cured fish were shipped to Norway.	22
92 12 0	-	-	-	-	—	23
213 19 2	-	-	-	-	—	24
113 0 0	-	-	-	-	—	25
111 4 0	-	-	-	-	—	26
53 8 0	-	-	-	-	Taken in herring nets.	27
15,785 11 0	-	-	-	3,748		

APPENDIX No. 4 (b).

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1911—continued.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Barrels Cured.
		cwts.	£ s. d.	
Greystones ..	Greystones	39	20 0 0	-
Kilmore ..	Kilmore Quay	30	12 4 6	-
Bar of Lough ..	Bar of Lough	4	1 0 0	-
Fethard ..	Fethard and Slade	138	86 3 3	-
Helvick Head ..	Dungarvan and Ballinagoul ..	55	21 6 0	-
Youghal ..	Youghal	42	10 0 3	-
Queenstown ..	Cork Harbour	75	21 15 0	-
Crookhaven ..	Crookhaven, Golcen and Spanish Cove.	135	26 1 6	-
Bantry ..	Bantry	18	11 3 6	-
Ballycrovane ..	Cod Head, Urhan, Travarra, Killoatherine, Clenderry and Derryvegil.	200	52 0 0	-
Waterville ..	Ballinskelligs, Boolakeel and Dungeagon.	90	27 0 0	-
Caheriveen ..	Caheriveen	3	0 15 0	-
Brandon Creek ..	Brandon Creek	32	11 19 0	-
Ross ..	Ross and Kilbaha	3	0 15 0	-
Kilkee ..	Kilkee	5	3 7 0	-
Coosheen ..	Farrahy	13½	6 15 0	-
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	54½	24 19 2	-
Ballaghaline ..	Ballaghaline	74	25 12 0	-
Galway ..	Galway	30½	20 11 0	-
Inishbofin ..	Inishbofin	150	40 0 0	50
Blacksod Point ..	Inishkea and Cartron Islands ..	30	13 0 0	-
Belmullet ..	Belmullet	58½	33 19 0	-
Elly Bay ..	Tip and Muingereena	38	15 0 0	-
Belderrig ..	Belderrig, Porturlin and Portacloy ..	117	35 0 0	-
Mullaghmore ..	Mullaghmore	184	56 19 6	-
Tribane ..	Ballyetherland, Ballysiggart, and Casson Cove.	80	15 0 0	-
Teelin ..	Teelin and Cladnageragh	19	5 7 6	-
Dunfanaghy ..	Dunfanaghy	3	1 10 0	-
Downings ..	Downings	237	12 18 0	-
Bunorana ..	Bunorana	186	47 16 0	-
Ballycastle ..	Ballycastle	2	0 16 0	-
Annalong ..	Annalong	29½	14 1 6	-
Kilkeel ..	Kilkeel	211½	43 15 6	-
Greenore ..	Carlingford	30	10 0 0	-
Dundalk ..	Giles Quay	48	20 0 0	-
Clogher Head ..	Clogher Head	8	2 14 0	-
Skerries ..	Skerries	5	1 0 0	-
Rush ..	Rush	25½	6 7 6	-
		2,509½	758 11 8	50

APPENDIX No. 5.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
1	Howth	—	—	Howth
2	Kilmore	—	—	Kilmore Quay
3	Fethard	1st August	October	Fethard and Slade
4	Arthurstown	1st August	October	Fethard, Slade, Duncannon, Ballyhack and Passage East.
5	Upper Cove	1st August	27th January, 1912	Kinsale
6	Union Hall	22nd August	24th November	Glandore and Union Hall
7	Castletownsend	20th September	23rd November	Castletownsend
8	Baltimore	1st September	15th December	Baltimore and Sherkin
9	Schull	12th August	30th December	Schull, Cape Clear, and Lower Letter.
10	Crookhaven	September	January, 1912	Dunmanus, Carty Cove, Gurtlo- dove, Goleen and Crookhaven.
11	Castletownbere	August	November	Gearlies, Gurtakilla, and White Horse.
12	Bantry	August	November	Bantry
13	Ballydonegan	17th August	16th February, 1912.	Ballydonegan and Tranterla
14	Garnish	13th September	24th February, 1912.	Garnish, Dursey, and Cahir- more.
15	Ballycrovane	End of August	End of December	Cod Head, Urban, Travarra, Gortoghig, Ballycrovane, Kil- catherine, Kilcatherine Point, Derryvegil, Gurteen, Clendria and Ardroom.
16	Waterville	1st September	10th November	Rincen, Daniel's Cove, West Cove, Rath, Derrynane, Dun- geagon and Ballinskelligs.
17	Carriglea	30th August	22nd November	Portmagee, Boolakeel, Glen and Kilkeveragh.
18	Knightstown	13th September	13th February, 1912.	Valencia Harbour, and Valencia Island.
19	Caherciveen	15th August	31st January, 1912.	Coosroom, Coonana, and Rhodes.

No. 5. (a.)

FISHERY, 1911-1912.

on, at, or near the following places:—

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Cwts.	£ s. d.				
1,408	156 10 1	—	—	Taken in flerring nets	1
664	127 2 8	—	—	—	2
486½	156 6 0	—	—	—	3
412½	131 5 6	—	—	—	4
3,867	1,035 10 0	Kinsale ..	760	—	5
2,501	682 5 6	Glandore and Union Hall ..	830	—	6
850	291 9 0	North Reen and the League	284	—	7
6,430	1,984 0 0	Baltimore and Sherkin	1,850	—	8
5,025	1,420 0 0	Schull, Lower Letter, and Cape Clear.	1,662	—	9
488	114 0 0	Dunmanus, Cauty Cove and Gurthdove.	154	—	10
1,580	340 0 0	Castletownbere, Gurtinakilla, Gearhies and White Horse.	645	The fish cured includes some landed at Garnish, &c.	11
579	121 3 6	Bantry Pier	190	—	12
4,988	1,029 17 0	Balydonegan, Tranfeila, Esquavade, Garnish, Dorsey, and Cahirmore.	3,274	—	13
12,006	3,000 6 0			—	14
11,150	2,490 0 0	Urhan, Travarra, Gortoghig, Ardgroon, Ballycrovane, Kilcatherine, Kilcatherine Point, Clendria, Derryvegil, Cod Head, and Eyeries.	3,715	—	15
2,613	1,255 0 0	Daniel's Cove, Derrynane, Rineen, and Rath.	760	—	16
2,306½	784 3 6	Portmagee	861	—	17
12,056	5,618 0 0	Reenard Point and Valentia Harbour.	3,206	—	18
2,456	825 10 0	Cooscroon and Coonana ..	703	—	19

APPENDIX

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried on, at

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
20	Dingle	18th August ..	1st week in February, 1912.	Dingle
21	Ballinagall ..	August ..	February, 1912	Dooneen and Ballydavid.
22	Brandon Creek ..	5th August ..	28th January, 1912.	Brandon Creek
23	Brandon Quay ..	23rd August ..	6th February, 1912.	Brandon Quay
24	Coosheen ..	28th August ..	February, 1912	Farraby
25	Seafeld ..	28th August ..	1st November ..	Seafeld Pier
26	Ballaghalline ..	10th August ..	16th November	Ballaghalline
27	North Arran ..	14th September	30th November	Kilronan and Kilmurvy ..
28	Roundstone ..	November ..	November ..	Roundstone
29	Dunloughan ..	20th September	24th November	Dunloughan and Bunown ..
30	Cleggan ..	September ..	21st February, 1912.	Cleggan, Inishbofin and Derryconver.
31	Blacksod Point	15th August ..	15th January, 1912.	Inishkea, Falmore, Blacksod, and Cartron.
32	Ballyglass ..	1st September ..	25th December	Tip, Glenlara, Inver, and Ballyglass.
33	Belderrig ..	26th August ..	31st January, 1912.	Belderrig, Porturlin, and Portacloy.
34	Ross	August ..	January, 1912 ..	Lacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, Castlemaghee and Ross.
35	Inishbofin ..	August ..	September ..	Tory Island
36	Malroy ..	—	—	Downings Pier
37	Buncrana ..	—	—	Buncrana
38	Londonderry ..	15th December	30th January 1912.	Londonderry.
39	Ardglass ..	—	—	Ardglass
40	Kilkeel ..	—	—	Kilkeel.
				Total

No. 5 (a).—continued.

FISHERY, 1911-1912—continued.

or near the following places.—continued.

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Cwts. 3,203	£ s. d. 1,626 0 0	Dingle	5,517	Greatest portion of fish cured was landed at Ballymore, Ventry, Coosroom, Dunquin, Smerwick, Dooneen, and Brandon Creek.	20
10,036	5,995 6 6	Ballydavid and Feenough ..	864		21
3,883	1,504 0 0	—	—		22
6,873	2,658 13 0	Brandon and Cappa ..	2,369		23
483½	176 16 3	Farraby	13	—	24
1,659	465 0 0	Scaffold Pier	126	—	25
365	155 18 0	—	—	—	26
1,050	237 5 6	Kilronan and Kilmurvy ..	342	—	27
320	96 0 0	—	—	—	28
850	234 0 0	Dunloughan and Benown ..	300	—	29
6,183	1,470 0 0	Cleggan, Inishbofin and Derrynever.	1,061	—	30
383	83 0 0	—	—	—	31
900	300 0 0	—	—	—	32
2,000	600 0 0	Porturlin and Portacloy ..	198	—	33
1,357	507 0 0	—	—	—	34
650	160 0 0	Tory Island	200	—	35
580	36 18 0	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	36
6,868	1,042 9 6	—	—	do.	37
407	36 11 6	—	—	do.	38
339½	33 3 0	—	—	do.	39
646½	71 0 0	—	—	do.	40
128,402½	38,980 19 6		32,790		

APPENDIX No. 5 (b.).

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY, 1911-1912.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where Landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Barrels cured for exportation.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.	
Greystones ..	Greystones	187	38 0 0	-
Carnsore ..	Carnsore Pier	10	4 3 4	-
Bannow ..	Bannow Island and Cullen's Cove	210	75 0 0	-
Dunmore East ..	Dunmore East	112	27 15 6	-
Bonmahon ..	Bonmahon and Stradbally ..	40	12 0 0	-
Helvick Head ..	Helvick Head Ballinagoul, and Dungarvan.	225	40 0 0	-
Youghal ..	Youghal	12	3 15 0	-
Ballycottin ..	Ballycottin	12	4 4 0	-
Rathcoursey ..	Rathcoursey West	65½	42 10 0	-
Courtmacsherry ..	Courtmacsherry	153	67 3 0	51
Galley Head ..	Castle Cove (Galley Head) ..	1	0 10 0	-
Lackeen Point ..	Rossmore and Rossdohan ..	40	14 0 0	-
Ross ..	Ross	140	38 10 6	-
Tullig ..	Tullig	34	0 0 0	-
Kilkee ..	Kilkee	220	70 16 6	24
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	128	50 4 6	-
Galway ..	Galway	176	93 6 6	-
Elly Bay ..	Scotchport	20	4 0 0	-
Belmullet ..	Belmullet	71	45 0 0	-
Mullaghmore ..	Mullaghmore	214	56 15 9	-
Ballyshannon ..	Bundoran, Bunnatruhan and Malinasol.	100	25 0 0	-
Killybegs ..	Killybegs	85½	32 0 10	-
Sheephaven ..	Dunfanaghy	76	13 0 0	-
Moville ..	Moville	6½	1 16 0	-
Ballycastle (Antrim)	Ballycastle, Ballintoy, and Dun- severick.	147	110 0 0	-
Newcastle ..	Newcastle	21½	3 0 0	-
Annalong ..	Annalong Harbour	85	37 1 0	-
Greenore ..	Carlingford Harbour	36	8 16 0	-
Dundalk ..	Giles Quay	120	56 0 0	-
Balbriggan ..	Balbriggan	7	4 17 3	-
Rush ..	Rush	20½	2 17 6	-
Skerries ..	Skerries	48	5 3 4	-
	Total ..	2,841	997 2 6	75

APPENDIX No. 6.

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHING.

APPENDIX

SPRING AND SUMMER

No.	Collecting Station.	Ports of Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places at which the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.
1	Howth..	Howth	Howth	7th June
2	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	1st February
3	Helvieck Head	Ballinagoul	Ballinagoul and Dungarvan.	17th May
4	Queenstown	Queenstown and Cork Harbour.	Queenstown and Cork Harbour.	5th May
5	Upper Cove	Kinsale	Kinsale	18th May
6	Union Hall	Glandore and Union Hall.	Union Hall	20th June
7	Baltimore	Baltimore	Baltimore	22nd May
8	Bantry	Bantry	Bantry	2nd February
9	Killybegs	Killybegs	Killybegs	1st February
10	Teelin	Teelin and Cladnageerah	Teelin and Cladnageerah.	21st February
11	Burtonport	Burtonport	Burtonport	1st June
12	Kincasslagh	Gortnasate	Gortnasate	1st May
13	Bunbeg	Bunbeg and Magheragallon.	Bunbeg and Magheragallon.	1st February
14	Mulroy	Downings	Downings	1st May
15	Rathmullan	Rathmullan	Rathmullan	1st February
16	Buncrana	Buncrana	Buncrana	1st May
17	Moville	Moville	Moville	3rd February
18	Londonderry	Londonderry	Londonderry	1st February
19	Cloghy	Portavogie	Portavogie	30th April
20	Ardglass	Ardglass	Ardglass	8th May
21	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	15th May
22	Clogher Head	Port Oriel	Clogher Head	1st June
23	Balbriggan	Balbriggan	Balbriggan	4th July

No. 6 (a).

HERRING FISHERY, 1911 (TABLE No. 1).

Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity landed.	Value.	Quantity cured for Exportation.	Quantity sold for Local Consumption.	No.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.			
*31st July ..	16,671	4,475 18 3	1,824 barrels, and 450 mease kippered.	—	1
28th June ..	4,274†	686 10 6	179 barrels.	—	2
27th June ..	1,272	219 7 0	—	All.	3
20th June ..	316	81 19 0	—	—	4
15th June ..	735‡	141 4 0	—	One-third.	5
12th July ..	874‡	347 5 0	345 barrels.	—	6
12th July ..	3,872	1,708 10 11	1,495 barrels.	—	7
12th February	361‡	91 16 0	—	Nine-tenths.	8
8th July ..	2,223‡†	508 15 3	311 barrels.	—	9
30th May ..	305‡	50 9 6	34 barrels.	—	10
7th June ..	1,228‡	223 17 0	423 barrels.	—	11
3rd June ..	6,776†	1,246 17 0	2,300 barrels.	—	12
7th February	1,264†	174 16 0	420 barrels.	—	13
5th June ...	24,116‡†	7,842 6 3	9,137 barrels.	12 crans.	14
22nd February	5,530†	881 14 3	1,950 barrels.	Balance.	15
7th June ..	57,909†	14,143 2 6	4,075 barrels.	—	16
25th February	1,109†	181 11 0	—	5 crans.	17
4th March ..	35,032†	5,629 19 0	10,800 barrels.	110 crans.	18
*31st July ..	4,056	1,126 10 0	—	One-seventeenth.	19
*31st July ..	15,780	5,312 2 6	800 barrels, 452 half-barrels.	Nearly one-fifth.	20
*31st July ..	9,440‡†	2,783 8 1	108 barrels.	One-fourth.	21
27th July ..	352	183 8 0	—	All.	22
*31st July ..	262‡	92 7 0	—	All.	23
Total ..	193,760‡	48,133 14 0	34,201 barrels, 452 half-barrels, 450 mease.		

* There was no break between the Summer and Autumn Herring Seasons at these ports but for the purposes of Statistics the Summer Season is taken to have ended on 31st July.

† The Autumn Fishing at these Stations lasted into February, and this figure includes the herrings landed in that month.

APPENDIX NO. 6 (a).

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1911.

TABLE NO. I.—*con.*

No.	Coast Guard Station.	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as <i>fresh</i> Fish.	Places where the Herrings were cured.	Month in which greatest Quantity captured.	Number of Steam Drifters that fished from Ports within this Station.	Number of Irish Row Boats using Seine or Ring Nets.	Number of Motor Drifters that fished.
1	Howth.. ..	Balance	Howth	July . . .	8	—	16
2	Dunmore East	Balance	Dunmore	June . . .	11	—	1
3	Helvick Head .	—	—	June . . .	—	—	—
4	Queenstown ..	All ..	—	May . . .	—	—	—
5	Upper Cove ..	Balance	—	May . . .	2	—	—
6	Union Hall ..	—	Union Hall .	June . . .	—	—	—
7	Baltimore ..	Balance	Baltimore ..	June . . .	5	—	3
8	Bantry . . .	Balance	—	February ..	—	4	—
9	Killybegs ..	Balance	Killybegs ..	May . . .	—	—	—
10	Teelin .. .	Balance	Teelin ..	February ..	—	—	—
11	Burtonport ..	—	Burtonport .	February ..	4	—	—
12	Kincasslagh ..	—	Gortnasate .	May . . .	3	—	—
13	Bunbeg .. .	—	Bunbeg and Maghera-gallon.	February ..	—	—	—
14	Mulroy . . .	Balance	Downings ..	February ..	84	8	5
15	Rathmullan ..	—	Rathmullan .	February ..	152	—	1
16	Buncrana ..	Balance	Buncrana ..	February ..	109	—	3
17	Moville . . .	Balance	—	February ..	—	—	—
18	Londonderry ..	Balance	Londonderry	February ..	152	—	—
19	Cloghy.. .	Balance	—	July . . .	—	—	3
20	Ardglass ..	Balance	Ardglass ..	July . . .	1	—	11
21	Kilkeel . . .	Balance	Kilkeel ..	July . . .	—	—	1
22	Clogher Head .	—	—	July . . .	—	—	3
23	Balbriggan ..	—	—	July . . .	—	—	—

APPENDIX No. 6 (b).

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1911.

TABLE No. II.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Ringsend .	Ringsend .	184	71 8 0
Kingstown .	Kingstown .	55	20 5 0
Courtown .	Courtown and Cahore .	20	6 13 0
Ballinacourty .	Dungarvan .	185	47 12 9
Youghal ..	Youghal ..	142½	27 4 8
Ballycotton .	Ballycotton .	180	45 0 6
Courtmaesherry .	Courtmaesherry .	90	22 8 0
Castletownbere ..	Castletownbere ..	71	10 3 0
Carriglea .	Portmagee .	20½	4 5 6
Knightstown .	Valencia Harbour .	183	45 6 0
Dingle .	Dingle .	25	10 0 0
Ballinagall .	Ballydavid, Doneen, Smerwick, and Ballinaraght.	21	7 0 0
Carrigaholt .	Carrigaholt .	1	0 5 0
Liscannor .	Liscannor .	40½	16 1 8
Ballaghaline .	Ballaghaline .	4	2 9 0
South Arran .	South Arran .	138	34 7 6
North Arran .	Kilronan .	218	45 17 6
Galway ..	Galway ..	20	5 0 0
Cleggan ..	Cleggan ..	15	3 16 6
Belmullet .	Belmullet .	4	2 10 0
Mullaghmore .	Mullaghmore .	22½	6 8 6
Inishbofin .	Magheraroarty ..	6	1 15 0
Carriekfergus .	Carriekfergus ..	53	24 7 0
Portaferry .	Portaferry .	60	18 0 0
Greenore .	Carlingford .	105½	41 5 0
Skerries ..	Skerries ..	103½	36 18 0
Rush .	Rush ..	54½	22 12 4
	Total	2,022½	578 19 5

WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places where the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date on which the Fishing may be said to have commenced.
		(1).	(2).	(3).
1	Howth	Howth	Howth	1st November
2	Ringsend	—	Dublin	—
3	Wicklow	Wicklow	Wicklow	8th November
4	Arklow	Arklow	Arklow	1st November
5	Courtown	Courtown and Cahore	Courtown and Cahore	1st November
6	Curragloe	Blackwater, Red Gap, and White Gap.	Blackwater, Red Gap, and White Gap.	1st November
7	Wexford	Wexford	Wexford	1st November
8	Waterford	Waterford Quay	Waterford Quay	12th December
9	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	Dunmore East	21st November
10	Helvick Head	Ballinagoul and Helvick Head.	Ballinagoul and Dun- garvan.	30th November
11	Ballycottin	Ballycottin	Ballycottin	9th November
12	Queenstown	Cork Harbour	Admiralty Pier	9th November
13	Upper Cove	Kinsale	Kinsale	1st November
14	Baltimore	Baltimore and Cape Clear	Baltimore	21st November
15	Bantry	Bantry	Bantry	4th November
16	Castletownbere	Gurtnakilla, Gearhies, and White Horse.	Gearhies, Gurtnakilla, and White Horse.	November
17	Knightstown	Valentia Harbour	Valentia Harbour	—
18	Cromane	From Rossabegh Point to Cromane Point.	On Cromane Beach	November
19	Galway	Galway	Galway	1st November
20	Ross	Lacken, Kileummin, Rathfran, Ross, Killala, and Castlemagee.	Lacken, Kileummin, Rathfran, Ross, Killala, and Castlemagee.	1st November
21	Killybegs	Killybegs	Killybegs	10th November
22	Teelin	Teelin and Cladnaceeragh	Teelin and Cladnaceeragh	12th Feb., 1912
23	Burtonport	Burtonport	Burtonport	1st November
24	Kincasslagh	Between Tory and Arran- more Islands.	Gortnasato	October
25	Inishboffin (Donegal).	Inishboffin Island	Magheraroarty	1st November
26	Mulroy	Downings Bay	Downings Pier	16th December
27	Rathmullan	Rathmullan	Rathmullan	22nd December
28	Buncrana	Buncrana	Buncrana Pier and Beach	15th December
29	Londonderry	Londonderry	Londonderry	16th December
30	Moville	Moville	Moville	January, 1912
31	Cushendall	Waterfoot and Cushendall	Waterfoot and Cushendall	November
32	Portavogie	Portavogie	Portavogie	1st November
33	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	Kilkeel	11th November
34	Dundalk	Giles Quay and Blackrock	Giles Quay and Blackrock	November
35	Annagassan	Annagassan	Annagassan	November
36	Clogher Head	Clogher Head and Port Oriel.	Clogher Head and Port Oriel.	3rd November
37	Balbriggan	Balbriggan	Balbriggan	1st November
38	Loughshinny	Loughshinny	Loughshinny	2nd November
39	Rush	Rush	Rush	1st November

No. 7 (a.).

FISHERY, 1911-1912.

Date on which the Fishing may be said to have ended. (4).	Quantity Captured. (5).	Value. (6).	Quantity Cured for Exportation. (7).	Quantity Sold for Local Consumption. (8).	Quantity Despatched to other Markets for Sale as Fresh Fish. (9).	No.
12th December	Cwts. 656½	298 11 9	Barrels.	—	All	1
—	488	157 11 0	—	All	—	2
8th December	277	86 12 0	—	All	—	3
23rd Jan., 1912	2,343	754 19 6	—	Two-thirds	Balance	4
15th December	302½	94 0 0	—	All	—	5
End of November	320	96 0 0	—	All	—	6
30th November	270	148 10 0	—	All	—	7
19th Jan., 1912	4,322	1,112 10 0	—	—	Nearly all	8
26th April, 1912	15,226	4,149 1 1	926	206 Crans	Balance	9
30th April, 1912	351	120 3 6	—	All	—	10
18th Jan., 1912	945	292 10 0	—	—	All	11
19th Jan., 1912	1,240	298 14 0	60	17 Crans	Balance	12
30th April, 1912	1,158	314 3 0	140	One-fifth	Balance	13
16th December	1,321	338 14 0	369	—	Balance	14
30th April, 1912	1,265½	412 15 6	—	—	All	15
April, 1912 ..	4,071	815 0 0	1,460	—	Balance	16
—	250	83 12 0	—	—	All	17
9th Jan., 1912	300	103 0 0	—	Five-sixths	Balance	18
30th April, 1912	2,102½	718 5 0	—	Eight-ninths	Balance	19
20th Jan., 1912	881	421 0 0	—	All	—	20
26th Mar., 1912	1,471	315 6 9	—	One-third	Balance	21
27th Mar., 1912	491	105 5 0	—	Two-thirds	Balance	22
30th April, 1912	5,253	1,157 13 0	1,200	—	Balance	23
30th Jan., 1912	4,235	727 0 0	1,320	50 Crans	Balance	24
4th April 1912	577	135 12 6	—	All	—	25
19th Mar., 1912	39,862	7,741 19 6	13,448	16 Crans	Balance	26
23rd Feb., 1912	7,208	1,420 10 0	2,283	50 Crans	Balance	27
20th Mar., 1912	76,432	17,022 11 6	18,195	90 Crans	Balance	28
9th Mar., 1912	38,001	8,859 5 8	5,400	400 Crans	Balance	29
February, 1912	1,543	315 18 6	—	One-fifteenth	Balance	30
30th April, 1912	304	106 10 0	—	All	—	31
30th April, 1912	340	68 14 0	—	—	All	32
23rd Mar. 1912	3,775	795 12 6	—	Four-ninths	Balance	33
December	10,000	1,250 0 0	—	One-quarter	Balance	34
December	5,600	1,120 0 0	—	One-quarter	Balance	35
20th Mar., 1912	3,103	607 0 0	—	—	All	36
30th April, 1912	3,876	1,204 2 0	—	One-thirteenth	Balance	37
29th December	813	203 11 0	—	One-fifth	Balance	38
31st Jan., 1912	344	117 9 6	—	—	All	39
Total	241,336	54,090 8 9	44,861			

APPENDIX
WINTER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where Herrings were Cured for Exportation.	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was Captured.	No. of Steam Drifters that Fished.	No. of Irish Row Boats using Seine or Ring Nets.
		(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).
1	Howth ..	—	November ..	—	—
2	Ringsend ..	—	—	—	—
3	Wicklow ..	—	November ..	—	—
4	Arklow ..	—	November ..	1	—
5	Courtown ..	—	November ..	—	—
6	Curraoe ..	—	November ..	—	—
7	Wexford ..	—	November ..	—	—
8	Waterford ..	—	December ..	—	—
9	Dunmore East	Dunmore ..	December ..	67	—
10	Helvick Head	—	December and April.	—	—
11	Ballycotton ..	—	December ..	—	—
12	Queenstown ..	Queenstown ..	November ..	2	—
13	Upper Cove ..	Kinsale ..	November ..	—	—
14	Baltimore ..	Baltimore ..	December ..	—	—
15	Bantry ..	—	February ..	—	6
16	Castletownbere	Gearhies, Bantry, and White Horse.	January ..	—	8
17	Knightstown	—	December ..	—	—
18	Cromane ..	—	November ..	—	—
19	Galway ..	—	November ..	—	—
20	Ross ..	—	November ..	—	—
21	Killybegs ..	—	January, 1912	2	4
22	Teelin ..	—	March, 1912 ..	—	—
23	Burtonport ..	Burtonport and Edernish	January, 1912	9	—
24	Kincasslagh ..	Gortnasate and Edernish	January, 1912	14	—
25	Inishboffin ..	—	December ..	—	28
26	Mulroy ..	Downings ..	January, 1912	195	—
27	Rathmullan ..	Rathmullan ..	January, 1912	141	—
28	Buncrana ..	Buncrana ..	January, 1912	278	—
29	Londonderry	Londonderry ..	January, 1912	178	—
30	Moville ..	—	January, 1912	20	—
31	Cushendall ..	—	February, 1912	—	4
32	Portavogie ..	—	—	—	—
33	Kilkeel ..	—	November ..	—	—
34	Dundalk ..	—	December ..	—	—
35	Annagassan ..	—	December ..	—	—
36	Clogher Head	—	November ..	—	—
37	Balbriggan ..	—	November ..	—	—
38	Loughshinny	—	December ..	—	—
39	Rush ..	—	December ..	—	—

No. 7 (a.)—continued.

FISHERY, 1911-1912—continued.

Number of Irish Large Fishing Vessels (of 1st or 2nd Class Employed). (14).	Number of Irish Row Boats. (15).	Number of Curraghs or Canoes. (16).	Observations. (17).	Coast Guard or Collecting Station. (18).	No.
9	—	—	—	Howth ..	1
—	—	—	Landed by Steam Trawlers.	Ringsend ..	2
—	9	—	—	Wicklow ..	3
69	—	—	—	Arklow ..	4
17	—	—	—	Courtown ..	5
—	12	—	—	Curracloe ..	6
3	—	—	—	Wexford ..	7
5	—	—	—	Waterford ..	8
10	—	—	—	Dunmore East ..	9
10	—	—	—	Helvick Head ..	10
—	11	—	—	Ballycottin ..	11
9	—	—	—	Queonstown ..	12
35	30	—	—	Upper Cove ..	13
10	—	—	—	Baltimore ..	14
—	40	—	—	Bantry ..	15
—	48	—	—	Castletownbere ..	16
—	—	—	Fish caught in Mackerel Nets.	Knightstown ..	17
5	18	—	—	Cromane ..	18
43	—	—	—	Galway ..	19
—	34	—	—	Ross ..	20
16	4	—	—	Killybegs ..	21
7	—	—	—	Teelin ..	22
6	20	—	—	Burtonport ..	23
9	—	—	—	Kincasslagh ..	24
—	77	—	—	Inishboffin ..	25
55	—	—	—	Mulroy ..	26
—	—	—	—	Rathmullan ..	27
3	2	—	—	Buncrana ..	28
—	—	—	—	Londonderry ..	29
—	—	—	—	Moville ..	30
—	4	—	—	Cushendall ..	31
14	—	—	—	Portavogie ..	32
26	—	—	—	Kilkeel ..	33
18	—	—	—	Dundalk ..	34
6	—	—	—	Annagassan ..	35
—	16	—	—	Clogher Head ..	36
29	—	—	—	Balbriggan ..	37
—	6	—	—	Loughshinny ..	38
2	6	—	—	Rush ..	39

APPENDIX No. 7 (b.).

WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1911-12.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Kingstown ..	Kingstown	9	4 1 0
Bray ..	Bray	242	86 9 0
Greystones ..	Greystones	20	9 0 0
Rosslare ..	Rosslare	91½	62 15 0
Ballygeary ..	Ballygeary	10	8 8 9
Carnsore ..	Carnsore Pier	5	2 15 0
Ballinacourty ..	Dungarvan	2	0 10 6
Youghal ..	Youghal	130	47 10 0
Rathcoursey ..	Rathcoursey	34	18 12 6
Oyster Haven ..	Oyster Haven and Belgooly ..	13	2 12 0
Union Hall ..	Union Hall	38	13 15 0
Schull ..	Schull and Cape Clear	183*	37 0 0
Crookhaven ..	Goleen, Spanish Cove, and Crook- haven.	76	22 18 0
Garnish ..	Garnish	25	5 0 0
Carriglea ..	Portmagee	70½	28 8 6
Caherciveen ..	Cooscroum and Caherciveen ..	42	15 16 0
Ballinagall ..	Ballydavid	7½	2 5 0
Dingle ..	Dingle	64	32 0 0
Coosheen ..	Farrahy	1½	0 18 0
Liscannor ..	Liscannor	5	2 6 8
Ballaghahine ..	Ballaghahine	1½	0 10 0
North Arran ..	Kilronan	27	7 9 0
South Arran ..	South Arran Strand	53½	15 15 0
Roundstone ..	Roundstone, Bunowen, Stackport, and Doulha.	29	10 0 6
Cleggan ..	Cleggan	2	1 15 0
Tully ..	Roseroo	90	27 0 0
Keel ..	Doogh, Keel, and Keem	16½	9 10 0
Doochoma ..	Tullaghan	1	0 8 0
Blacksod Point ..	Inishkeen, Falmore, Blacksod, and Cartron.	160	37 10 0
Elly Bay ..	Elly Bay and Scotchport	92	18 0 0
Ballyglass ..	Ballyglass and Blind Harbour ..	160	108 0 0
Belderrig ..	Belderrig, Porturlin, and Portacloy ..	10	6 0 0
Belmullet ..	Belmullet	7	4 10 0
Inniscrone ..	Inniscrone	17¾	8 15 0
Mullaghmore ..	Mullaghmore	6½	4 10 0
Tribane ..	Ballysaggart	60	22 5 0
Glen Bay ..	Malinbeg and Teelin	150	35 0 0
Bunbeg ..	Bunbeg and Magheragallon	150	23 14 0
Dunfanaghy ..	Dunfanaghy and Portnablagh ..	12	5 11 0
Malin Head ..	Malin Head Pier	70	20 0 0
Ardglass ..	Ardglass	30½	7 0 0
Annalong ..	Annalong	86	27 15 0
Omeath ..	Omeath and Greer's Quay	27	26 0 0
Greenore ..	Carlingford	18	6 7 0
Skerries ..	Skerries	171	203 14 0
	Total	2,523½	1,038 16 11

* 75 barrels were cured at Schull.

APPENDIX NO. 7 (c).

HERRING FISHERY, 1911.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of HERRINGS landed during the months of August, September, and October, 1911.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.	Station.	Quantity.	Value.
	Owts.	£ s. d.		Gwts.	£ s. d.
Burtonport ..	339	104 16 0	Upper Cove ..	121	29 0 0
Kincasslagh ..	189	41 6 0	Galley Head ..	3	0 15 0
Bunbeg ..	7	2 0 0	Union Hall ..	40	12 0 0
Inishbofin ..	245	77 0 0	Baltimore ..	57½	14 1 0
Dunfanaghy ..	853	190 1 9	Schull ..	221	83 15 0
Downings ..	7,245	2,837 9 6	Crookhaven ..	27	12 15 0
Moville ..	126	64 5 0	Bantry ..	1,196	351 3 6
Carrickfergus ..	40	15 0 0	Castletownbere ..	2,151	308 0 0
Portavogie ..	2,418	434 15 0	West Cove ..	16	5 0 0
Ardglass ..	37,205	10,554 14 0	Carriglea ..	5	2 5 0
Newcastle ..	25½	7 19 3	Dingle ..	202½	90 5 0
Annalong ..	739½	180 16 0	Ballinagall ..	5	1 14 6
Kilkeel ..	19,639	3,846 0 4	Cromane ..	258	129 0 0
Greenore ..	60	18 0 0	Tarbert ..	205	150 0 0
Dundalk ..	2,000	750 0 0	Carrigaholt ..	7	3 15 0
Annagassan ..	1,600	360 0 0	Coosheen ..	3½	0 15 6
Clogher Head ..	485	251 17 0	Liscannor ..	15	11 0 0
Balbriggan ..	195	43 7 6	Ballaghaline ..	38	24 3 0
Skerries ..	136	37 14 6	North Arran ..	153	47 11 6
Rush ..	34	6 15 0	Galway ..	1,528½	924 4 0
Howth ..	37,117	10,159 1 9	Roundstone ..	272	106 2 6
Ringsend ..	339	161 12 0	Cleggan ..	58	25 17 9
Kingstown ..	64	18 0 0	Inishbofin ..	585	175 10 0
Arklow ..	246	151 0 0	Achilbeg ..	481½	204 8 10
Courtown ..	46½	21 14 6	Keel ..	79	54 16 8
Curracloe ..	142	35 10 0	Blacksod Point ..	196	130 0 0
Wexford ..	78	73 0 0	Ballyglass ..	324	283 0 0
Rosslare ..	81	67 6 0	Belmullet ..	6	4 14 0
Arthurstown ..	283½	147 6 0	Ross ..	1,098	708 0 0
Dunmore, E. ..	52½	15 5 0	Inniscrone ..	971	389 8 0
Helvick Head ..	210	24 7 6	Mullaghmore ..	28	11 4 0
Queenstown ..	26	19 12 0	Killybegs ..	8,629	2,298 16 6
Rathcoursey ..	61	37 5 0	Teelin ..	37½	10 8 0
Oyster Haven ..	242	48 6 0			
			Total ..	131,585½	37,406 11 10

APPENDIX
BEAM AND OTTER
(REPLIES FROM

No	Station	How many boats were regularly engaged in Beam trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many men from your Station were engaged in the trawling industry?	What Under 10 tons.
		Steam	Motor	Sailing	Steam	Motor	Sailing		
1	Hawth...	-	-	-	(a) 0	-	3	10	1
2	Ringsend	-	-	9	-	-	8	129 men and 10 boys	7
3	Kingstown	-	-	2	-	(b) 2	5	9	-
4	Arklow	-	-	2	-	-	-	36	7
5	Courtown	-	-	-	-	(c) 1	18	76	14
6	Wexford	-	-	-	-	(d) 1	13	54	13
7	Arthurstown ..	-	-	20	-	-	-	62	19
8	Dunmore East ..	-	(e) 1†	5	-	(e) 1†	-	14	5
9	Helvick Head ..	-	-	-	-	-	18	72	10
10	Ballycotton ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	4
11	Roche's Point ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
12	East Ferry ..	-	-	11	-	-	4	38	11
13	Upper Cove ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	3
14	Courtmasherry ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-
15	Ross Barr ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
16	Union Hall ..	-	-	-	-	-	5	34	2
17	Castletownshend ..	-	-	1	-	-	6	24	3
18	Baltimore	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	-
19	Schull	-	-	4	-	-	2	30	2
20	Castletownbere ..	(f) 1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
21	Ballycrovane ..	-	-	4	-	-	-	16	-
22	Dingle	-	-	23	-	-	-	82	-
23	River Shannon ..	-	-	5	-	-	-	10 men and 5 boys	1
24	Renmore	-	-	14	-	-	-	56 men and 14 boys	14
25	North Arran ..	-	-	6	-	-	-	20	-
26	Cleggan	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
27	Roamoney	-	-	9	-	-	-	27	8
28	Keel	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	3
29	Blacksod Point ..	-	-	-	(g) 1	-	-	4	-
30	Innisrone	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	13
31	Raghey	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	10
32	Mullaghmore ..	-	-	-	-	-	19	61	19
33	Ballyshannon ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
34	Ball Hill	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	10
35	Tribane	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
36	Killybegs	-	-	3	-	-	1	8	-
37	Rathmullen ..	-	-	2	-	-	4	12	-
38	Buncrana	-	-	-	-	(h) 1	15	48	16
39	Greencastle ..	-	-	-	-	(i) 2	28	71	28
40	Moyle	-	-	-	-	(j) 6	11	45	9
41	Portrush	-	-	-	-	(k) 1	7	26	7
42	Ballycastle ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
43	Cushendall ..	-	-	-	(l) 1	(m) 1	-	3	-
44	Glenarm	-	-	-	-	(n) 1	3	10	3
45	Portmuck	-	-	-	-	-	11	23	9
46	Carriekfergus ..	-	-	-	-	(o) 4	12	29	11
47	Bangor	-	-	-	-	(p) 2	10	51	-
48	Cloghy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Ardglass	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-
50	Newcastle	-	-	-	(q) 1	-	5	20	2
51	Clogher Head ..	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1
52	Balbriggan ..	-	-	-	-	-	15	61	-
53	Skerries	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	-
54	Loughahinney ..	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	1
55	Rush	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-
Totals ..		1	1	128	11	24	201	1,498 men and 29 boys	278

(a) Two of 71 tons, one of 66 tons, one of 65 tons, one of 63 tons, one of 53 tons, one of 48 tons, one of 42 tons and 9½ tons. (e) One of 15 tons. (f) One of 19 tons. (g) One of 12 tons. (h) One of 10 tons. and two of 5 tons. (k) One of 3½ tons. (l) One of 11 tons. (m) One of 4 tons. (n) One of one of 18 tons. (q) One of 17 tons. † Boats engaged in both

No. 8.

TRAWLING, 1911.

COAST GUARD.)

was the tonnage of the sailing boats ?					During what months did these boats fish ?	Station.	No.
Between 10 and 20 tons inclusive.	Between 20 and 30 tons inclusive.	Between 30 and 40 tons inclusive.	Between 40 and 50 tons inclusive.	Over 50 tons			
2	-	-	-	-	October ..	Howth ..	1
1	-	-	3	6	Steamers and first-class sailing boats all the year. Second class sailing boats August to March, and occasionally during the other months.	Ringsend ..	2
2	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Kingstown ..	3
-	-	-	-	-	April, May, and August to October.	Arklow ..	4
4	-	-	-	-	January and March to October	Courtown ..	5
1	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Wexford ..	6
-	-	-	-	-	January and February, and July to December.	Arthurstown ..	7
2	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Dunmore East ..	8
1	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Helvieck Head ..	9
-	-	-	-	-	February and April to November	Ballycotton ..	10
3	1	-	-	-	All the year ..	Roehe's Point ..	11
-	-	-	-	-	do. ..	East Ferry ..	12
3	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Upper Cove ..	13
-	-	-	-	-	March to December ..	Courtmacsherry ..	14
3	-	-	-	-	January to October ..	Ross Bar ..	15
4	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Union Hall ..	16
-	-	-	-	-	January to April, July to October.	Castletownsend ..	17
1	3	3	-	-	All the year ..	Baltimore ..	18
-	-	-	-	-	Four boats all the year; others fit out for spring and autumn mackerel fishing.	Schull ..	19
1	1	2	1	-	All the year ..	Castletownbere ..	20
4	10	10	2	-	do. ..	Ballycrovane ..	21
-	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Dingle ..	22
-	3	3	-	-	April to December ..	River Shannon ..	23
1	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Renmore ..	24
1	-	-	-	-	do. ..	North Arran ..	25
-	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Cleggan ..	26
-	-	-	-	-	March to October ..	Rosmoney ..	27
-	-	-	-	-	May, June, and July ..	Keel ..	28
-	-	-	-	-	May to August ..	Blackad Point ..	29
-	-	-	-	-	May to October ..	Innisicrona ..	30
-	-	-	-	-	April to October ..	Ragblay ..	31
-	-	-	-	-	January, and April to December	Mullaghmore ..	32
-	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Ballyshannon ..	33
-	1	-	-	-	do. ..	Ball Hill ..	34
1	1	-	1	-	May to October ..	Tribane ..	35
3	-	-	-	-	June to August ..	Killybegs ..	36
4	-	-	-	-	March to November ..	Rathmullen ..	37
-	-	-	-	-	March to November ..	Buncrana ..	38
-	-	-	-	-	May, August, and September ..	Greencastle ..	39
2	-	-	-	-	Majority all the year ..	Moville ..	40
-	-	-	-	-	March to September ..	Portrush ..	41
-	-	-	-	-	July to September ..	Ballycastle ..	42
-	-	-	-	-	September and October ..	Cushendall ..	43
-	-	-	-	-	August to October ..	Glenarm ..	44
2	-	-	-	-	All the year ..	Portmuck ..	45
1	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Carrickfergus ..	46
9	1	-	-	-	do. ..	Bangor ..	47
1	-	1	-	-	January to April, and October to December.	Cloghy ..	48
-	-	-	-	-	January to March, November and December.	Ardglass ..	49
2	1	-	-	-	All the year ..	Newcastle ..	50
7	8	-	-	-	do. ..	Clogher Head ..	51
4	-	-	-	-	do. ..	Balbriggan ..	52
1	1	-	-	-	July to November ..	Skerries ..	53
-	-	-	-	-	January, and September to December.	Loughshinney ..	54
3	-	-	-	-	September and October ..	Rush ..	55
77	32	19	7	6	Totals.		

tons, and one of 10 tons. (b) One of 25½ tons, and one of 21 tons. (c) One of 3½ tons. (d) One of 20 tons, and one of 11 tons. (e) One of 17 tons, one of 10 tons, one of 9 tons, one of 7 tons, 4 tons. (f) One of 9½ tons, one of 7 tons, one of 6½ tons and one of 2 tons. (g) One of 17 tons, and Beam and Otter Trawling.

APPENDIX No. 9.

LONG LINE FISHERY, 1911.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD)

Coast Guard Division,	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year ?		How many boats were engaged in long line fishing ?					During what months do they fish with long lines ?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.	
	Men.	Boys.						
Kingstown ..	267	16	18	38	20	-	-	All the year.
Wicklow ..	64	-	-	11	6	-	-	January and February and August to December.
Wexford ..	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	January to March, and December.
Queenstown	30	-	-	7	-	-	-	May, June, August and September.
Kinsale ..	169	5	-	33	6	-	1	All the year.
Skibbereen .	317	3	4	130	25	-	6	All the year.
Valentia ..	35	-	-	8	1	-	-	January to June, and November and December.
Dingle ..	308	-	-	22	67	-	-	January to July ; November and December.
Kilkee ..	74	-	-	-	-	23	9	All the year, except October.
Galway ..	1,159	3	1	127	128	136	37	All the year.
Keel ..	322	-	-	19	41	-	-	January to May and December.
Belmullet ..	121	-	-	8	27	-	-	All the year.
Sligo ..	259	-	-	28	21	6	1	All the year.
Killybegs ..	691	-	-	143	21	-	1	All the year.
Rathmullen .	139	-	1	29	9	-	-	All the year.
Maville ..	203	-	-	70	1	-	-	All the year.
Ballycastle .	182	-	-	89	4	-	-	All the year.
Carriekfergus	56	-	-	25	7	-	-	All the year.
Donaghadee	56	-	1	18	4	-	-	January to March and October to December.
Newcastle ..	138	-	-	23	12	-	-	All the year.
Dundalk ..	179	-	-	38	-	-	-	All the year.
Malinbeg ..	60	1	3	10	4	-	-	All the year.
Totals .	4,939	28	28	878	394	105	55	

APPENDIX No. 10.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY

No.	Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Lobster Fishing this year?					How many people (total) followed it?	During what months?
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.		
1	Kingstown ..	—	12	6	—	—	45	All the year ..
2	Wicklow ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	June and July ..
3	Wexford ..	—	13	—	—	—	32	June to September ..
4	Waterford ..	—	19	6	—	1	68	April to October. ..
5	Youghal ..	—	6	1	—	—	23	May to November ..
6	Queenstown ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	March to September ..
7	Kinsale ..	—	22	6	1	2	88	April to October ..
8	Skibbereen ..	2	96	7	—	7	366	May to October . ..
9	Castletown ..	—	37	30	—	—	247	All the year ..
10	Valentia ..	—	12	17	5	9	138	April to October ..
11	Dingle . ..	—	7	29	—	—	93	April to September ..
12	Kilkee . ..	—	—	—	16	3	55	June to September ..
13	Galway ..	1	92	128	103	136	990	March to November ..
14	Keel	—	4	29	—	—	106	March to October ..
15	Belmullet ..	—	20	56	13	3	297	April to October ..
16	Sligo	—	14	10	8	1	132	March to October ..
17	Killybegs ..	—	62	21	—	—	367	All the year
18	Rathmullen ..	—	45	6	—	—	157	April to October ..
19	Moville . ..	—	24	1	—	2	120	March to October ..
20	Ballycastle ..	—	36	5	—	—	88	All the year
21	Carrickfergus .	—	11	5	—	—	28	All the year
22	Donaghadee ..	—	20	26	—	—	118	All the year
23	Newcastle ..	—	33	16	—	—	91	All the year
24	Dundalk ..	—	20	4	—	—	73	April to September ..
25	Malahide ..	1	—	8	—	—	45	All the year
Totals ..		4	612	419	147	166	3,774	

* Many thousands of dozens of lobsters not included in above are sold direct to Companies who

1911 — (REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD)

What was the total number captured by all the boats ?	Where were the Lobsters sold ?	What was the average price ?	Value.	No.
Dozens.		Per Dozen.	£	
700	Locally, and in Dublin ..	8s. to 14s. 6d.	337	1
8	Locally ..	12s.	5	2
267	Locally, and in London ..	8s. to 8s. 6d.	109	3
1,574	Locally, and in Waterford and London ..	8s. to 11s.	768	4
694	Locally, and in London ..	8s. to 8s. 6d.	294	5
6	Locally, and in Cork and Dublin ..	8s.	3	6
1,143	Locally, and to English Lobster Cutters; some sent to Cork and Southampton.	8s. to 10s.	476	7
19,392	Locally, and to England, France and Belgium, through local Agents.	8s. 6d. to 9s.	8,343	8
3,175	Locally, and London; also to Lobster Cutters ..	8s. to 12s.	1,501	9
6,320	Locally, and London and Dublin ..	7s. to 15s.	2,847	10
2,021	Locally, and in Dublin and London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	8s. to 10s.	859	11
306	Locally, and London ..	6s. to 12s.	108	12
25,273	Locally, and in London; also to English Lobster Cutters.	7s. to 12s. 6d.	10,073	13
862	Locally ..	8s. to 10s.	382	14
5,952	Locally, and in Dublin, London and Manchester ..	7s. to 9s.	2,529	15
1,647	Locally, and in London, Liverpool, and Dublin ..	5s. to 7s. 6d.	510	16
6,487	Locally, and in Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London, and Manchester.	5s. to 15s.	2,389	17
2,566	Locally, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester..	5s. to 9s.	842	18
1,036	Locally, and in Manchester ..	5s. to 10s.	454	19
1,222	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester ..	5s. to 9s. 4d.	580	20
639	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester and Wigan ..	6s. to 9s.	213	21
4,094	Locally, and in Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.	6s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.	1,997	22
2,797	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool ..	6s. to 11s.	1,356	23
3,429	Locally, and in Liverpool, Manchester, Drogheda and Dublin.	6s. to 12s.	1,410	24
1,929	Locally, and Dublin ..	8s. to 11s.	1,000	25
93,529			39,285	

send Lobster Cutters round the coast and pick up their cargoes in harbours, creeks, and at sea.

APPENDIX

CRAB

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Crab fishing this year?					How many people followed it?	During what months?
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 18 ft. keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel, and canoes of less than 18 ft. over all.		
Kingstown ..	-	8	4	-	-	28	All the year ..
Wicklow ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	June and July ..
Wexford ..	-	9	-	-	-	24	June to September ..
Waterford ..	-	19	6	-	-	57	April to October ..
Queenstown ..	-	-	1	-	-	2	March to September ..
Kinsale ..	-	7	2	-	-	25	May to October ..
Castletown ..	-	1	-	-	-	4	May to July ..
Kilkee ..	-	-	-	4	-	12	July to September ..
Galway ..	-	5	11	-	-	49	April to November ..
Killybegs ..	-	28	11	-	-	177	January to October ..
Rathmullen ..	-	35	6	-	-	118	April to October ..
Moville ..	-	22	1	-	-	112	March to October ..
Ballycastle ..	-	36	-	-	-	88	March to October ..
Carrickfergus ..	-	8	4	-	-	25	All the year ..
Donaghadee ..	-	-	17	-	-	41	February ..
Newcastle ..	-	3	2	-	-	11	All the year ..
Malahide ..	1	6	7	-	-	40	April to October ..
Totals ..	1	187	78	4	-	815	

No. 11.

FISHERY, 1911.

COAST (GUARD.)

What was the total number captured off your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	Coast Guard Division.
No.		Per Dozen.	£	
5,400	Locally, and in Dublin	1s. 6d.	34	Kingstown.
200	Locally	2s.	2	Wicklow.
360	Locally	1s.	2	Wexford.
12,522	Locally, and in Waterford and London.	1s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.	110	Waterford.
64	Locally	2s. 6d.	1	Queenstown.
5,262	Locally, and in Cork.	1s. 10d. to 3s.	51	Kinsale.
144	Locally	2s.	1	Castletown.
241	Locally	2s.	3	Kilkee.
4,600	Locally	1s.	17	Galway.
32,916	Locally, and in Dublin, London, and Manchester.	6d.	67	Killybegs.
8,483	Locally, and in Glasgow	6d. to 1s.	9	Rathmullen
66,240	Locally, and in Manchester	1s. 3d. to 2s.	541	Moyle.
30,460	Locally, and in Ballymena, Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester.	1s. to 3s.	290	Ballycastle.
1,300	Locally	1s. 4d.	7	Carrickfergus.
530	Locally, and in Liverpool and Manchester.	6d.	1	Donaghadee.
5,730	Locally, and in Belfast	1s.	24	Newcastle
71,329	Dublin and locally	1s. to 1s. 6d.	206	Malinbeg.
253,401			1,366	Totals.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SHRIMP FISHERY, 1911.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	About how many people are engaged ? (1)	How is the catch disposed of ? (2)	What amount is sent to market in the year ? (3)	What is the average price ? (4)	What method of capture is adopted ? (5)	During what months does the fishing last ? (6)	Value. (7)
Queenstown ..	26	Sold in Queenstown, Cork, London, Dublin, and Birmingham.	Ton cwt. qr. 3 13 2	4d. to 8d. per lb.	Shrimp trawls with iron or wooden frames	May to November.	£ 156

APPENDIX No. 13.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1911.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Where are the Public Beds situated ? (1)	What is their state as to stock and cleanliness ? (2)	Are they showing signs of improvement or decay ? (3)	Was there any Spatting during the most recent close season ? (4)
Wicklow . . .	South of Courtown, from Roney Point to Morris Castle.	Clean and plentiful	Improvement	Not known.
Wexford . . .	Two miles off the Harbour . . .	Bed dirty. Stock scarce. . .	Decay	No.
Waterford . .	Between Creadon Head and Ballyhack.	Dirty, owing to clinkers thrown overboard by steamers.	No	Yes.
Dingle . . .	Spa : Tralee Bay	Good	Improvement	Yes.
Galway . . .	Clarenbridge	Good	Improvement	Yes.
	Cruschna	Very good	Improvement	Yes.
	Ballynakill	Poor	Slight Improvement	A slight fall.
Keel	Newport Bay and Westport Bay	Very good	Improvement	Yes.
Dundalk . . .	In Channel at Omeath, from Narrow Water Ferry to Two Mile River.	Stock fair	No improvement	No.

In addition to the above, oysters are taken on licensed and private unlicensed beds. Only 241 hundreds of the latter are included in Appendix No. 1.

APPENDIX NO. 13—continued.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1911—continued.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are undersized Oysters taken for sale? If so, kindly give particulars.	Are undersized Oysters taken to stock other beds?	How many boats were engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year?					The total number of men engaged in the Oyster fisheries this year.	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many hundreds were taken during the entire season?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats less than 18 ft. keel and under	Open row boats of less than 18 ft. keel and under over all			
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Wicklow	No ..	No ..	—	3	—	—	—	15	March, April, and September	476
Wexford	No ..	No ..	—	2	—	—	—	7	January to April, and November and December.	30
Waterford	No, any taken are returned to the sea.	No ..	—	8	—	—	—	32	January and February, and September to December.	101
Dingle	No ..	No ..	—	6	2	—	—	19	January to March, and November and December.	779
Galway	No ..	No ..	—	4	—	2	88	206	December in Galway Bay; January to April, and November to December in Ballinakill Bay.	6,017
Keel	No ..	No ..	—	2	10	—	—	25	January to April, and October to December.	539
Dundalk	No ..	No ..	—	23	30	—	—	165	1st November to 16th January	4,950
		Totals ..	—	50	42	2	88	469		12,892

APPENDIX No. 13—*continued*.
OYSTER FISHERY, 1911—*continued*.
PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	What was the average price per hundred obtained by the fishermen ? (15)	Where were the Oysters sold ? (16)	How were they conveyed there ? (17)	Value. (18)
Wicklow	4s. 1d.	Locally	By cart	£ 97
Wexford	14s.	Locally	By boat	21
Waterford	10s.	Locally, and in Waterford	By steamer	51
Diogle	3s. 6d.	Galway	By rail	131
Galway	4s. 6d. to 7s.	Locally	By boat and cart	1,565
Keel	4s.	Locally	By boat and rail	108
Dundalk	5s.	Liverpool and Manchester	By rail and steamer	1,240
			Total	3,213

APPENDIX

MUSSEL

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale?	How much of this was for export?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Tons.	Tons.
Wexford ..	For export	Bristol and Liverpool ..	25	All ..
Waterford ..	For export	Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol.	22½	All ..
Queenstown	For export	Birmingham and London	6	All ..
Valentia ..	For export	Leeds, Liverpool, Man- chester, Birmingham, Bradford, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Derby, Coventry, Warrington, Cardiff, and Bolton.	627½	All ..
Sligo ..	For export	Liverpool and Manchester	74	All ..
Killybegs ..	For export and local sale.	Liverpool	58	45
Rathmullen .	For export	Glasgow	2½	All ..
Dundalk ..	For export	Liverpool and Manchester	143	All ..
Malahide ..	For export	Manchester and Sheffield .	7½	All ..
		Totals	905½	952½

No. 14.

FISHERY, 1911.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Mussels?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Per Ton. £ s. d.				£
2 0 0	By steamer	8	All the year ..	50
5 0 0	By rail and steamer.	6	January to April, and September to December.	111
1 5 0	By cart and rail.	12	January to March, and October to December.	8
2 14 0	By cart, rail, and steamer.	150	January to March, and October to December.	1,826
1 0 0	By cart, rail, and steamer.	30	January to April, September to December.	74
1 17 6	By cart, rail, and steamer.	32	January to April, and October to December.	101
1 2 6	By cart and steamer.	12	February to April ..	3
1 0 0 } to 2 10 0 }	By rail and steamer.	72	January to April, and September to December.	157
2 5 0	By rail and steamer.	7	December and January.	17
		329		2,347

APPENDIX No. 15.
 COCKLE FISHERY, 1911.
 (REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?		What was the average price per gallon?		How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment picking Cockles?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).
			For export.	For local sale.	For those exported	For those sold locally.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kingstown	For local sale .	—	—	1,560	—	6d. to 1s. .	Carried by gatherers	29	April to September	£ 63
Wexford .	For local sale .	—	—	7,500	—	4d. to 8d.	Carried by gatherers	27	May to September	167
Waterford.	For local sale .	—	—	9,600	—	2d. to 10d.	By cart and rail	24	All the year	284
Kinsale ..	For local sale .	—	—	1,200	—	4d.	—	11	April to November	20
Valentia ..	For local sale .	—	—	2,540	—	3d.	By cart and rail	50	March to September	32
Dingle ..	For export ..	Shipped from Tralee.	750	—	—	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	By cart	20	April to October ..	61
Keel ..	For local sale .	—	—	1,800	—	6d.	By cart and creel ..	50	April to July	45
Sligo ..	For export and local sale.	Liverpool and Manchester.	11,900	—	1d. to 4d.	—	By cart, rail, and steamer.	52	March to July	155
Killybegs .	For local sale .	—	—	840	—	4d.	—	8	April to June	14
Rathmullen	For local sale .	—	—	60	—	8d.	—	2	May to July	2
		Totals	12,650	25,100				273		843

APPENDIX No. 16.

PERIWINKLE FISHERY, 1911.

APPENDIX

PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

No.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford	For export .	London, Bristol, and Liverpool.	18	—
2	Waterford ..	do. .	Waterford and Manchester.	3	—
3	Youghal	do. .	London	141	—
4	Queenstown	For export and local sale.	Cork and London	44	1
5	Kinsale	For export .	Kinsale, London, and Liverpool.	36	—
6	Skibbereen .	do. .	London ..	85	—
7	Castletown .	do. ..	do. . . .	76	—
8	Valentia	do. . .	English Markets	31	—
9	Dingle	do. .	London and Liverpool.	20	—
10	Kilkeo	For export and local sale.	London ..	53	1
11	Galway	For export .	London and Manchester	280	—
12	Keel..	do. . .	London and Liverpool .	145	—
13	Belmullet ..	do. .	London ..	104	—
14	Sligo	For export and local sale.	London, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Bundoran, and Glasgow.	257	3
15	Killybegs ..	For export .	London, Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool.	78	—
16	Rathmullen .	do. . .	London, Liverpool, and Manchester.	16	—
17	Donaghadee	For export and local sale.	Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Manchester, and Belfast.	42	5
18	Newcastle ..	For export .	Manchester, London, and Liverpool.	23	—
19	Dundalk	do. .	London, Liverpool, and Manchester.	66	—
20	Malahide ..	For export .	Dublin, Manchester, and Liverpool.	6	—
			Totals	1,524	10

No. 16.

FISHERY, 1911.

(COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Periwinkles?	During what months was the gathering carried on?	Value.	No.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Average Price taken to be 3s 6d. per cent.				£	
	Cart, rail and steamer	31	April to October ..		1
	do.	8	All the year		2
	do.	120	do.		3
	do.	60	do.		4
	do.	61	January to July, and September to December.		5
	Rail and steamer	30	January to April, and September to December.		6
	do.	120	January to May, and October to December.		7
	Cart, rail, and steamer	140	October to April ..		8
	do.	15	January to June, and August to December.		9
	do.	113	January to April, and September to October.		10
	do.	738	All the year		11
	do.	330	do.	5,369	12
	do.	240	January to June, and August to December.		13
	do.	110	All the year		14
	do.	83	do.		15
	do.	90	February to October		16
	do.	336	All the year		17
	do.	70	January to May, and September to December.		18
	do.	60	All the year		19
	do.	32	do.		20
		2,315			

APPENDIX No. 17.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions in regard to Loans to Fishermen.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1912.

COUNTY.							Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in period.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of Persons to whom Recommended.	Amount of Loans Recommended in period.
									£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Antrim	.	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	1,873 0 4	15	17	1,798 3 4
Clare ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	52 0 0	1	1	52 0 0
Cork ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18	287 14 5	14	18	287 10 0
Down	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	25	2,283 15 0	18	24	2,248 0 0
Dublin	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	3,010 10 0	7	10	2,830 10 0
Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	745 6 8	5	6	745 6 8
Louth	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	11 14 0	2	4	12 0 0
Meath	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5 10 0	1	1	5 10 0
Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	208 12 0	5	9	209 0 0
Wexford	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	404 6 3	5	5	266 10 0
Wicklow	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	38	4,113 17 6	20	36	4,078 0 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	140	13,086 6 2	93	131	12,552 10 0

Appendix to the Report for the year 1911 on

APPENDIX No. 17.—*continued.*

LOANS.

TABLE No. 2.

TABLE showing purposes for which Amounts exceeding £10 were advanced during 12 months ended 31st March, 1912.

COUNTY.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH AMOUNTS WERE ADVANCED.						
	Purchasing Steam Fishing Boats.	Building Boats and installing Motor Engines therein.	Installing Motor Engines in existing Fishing Boats.	Purchasing Sailing Boats or Shares thereof.	Installing Steam Capstans.	Repairing Boats.	Purchasing Fishing Gear.
Antrim	1 of £1,600	1 of £55 1 of £70 1 of £105 1 of £148 1 of £100	1 of £35 1 of £85 1 of £65	1 of £20	—	—	—
Clare	1 of £52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	—	—	—	1 of £95	—	—	1 of £100 1 of £24 10s. 1 of £14
Down	—	1 of £350 1 of £330	1 of £70 1 of £100 1 of £84 1 of £45 1 of £76 1 of £62 1 of £293 1 of £175	1 of £50 1 of £110 1 of £60 1 of £120 1 of £10	—	—	1 of £35 1 of £100 1 of £170
Dublin	—	1 of £400 (part cost) 1 of £1,100 1 of £1,000	—	1 of £120	1 of £50	—	1 of £54 1 of £36 10s.
Londonderry	—	1 of £133	1 of £64	—	—	—	1 of £15
Waterford	—	1 of £160	—	1 of £12	—	1 of £16 1 of £10	1 of £21
Wexford	—	1 of £120	1 of £131	—	—	—	—
Wicklow	1 of £1,250	—	1 of £330 1 of £242 1 of £1050 (two boats)	1 of £50	4 of £100 1 of £95 1 of £90 1 of £85	—	1 of £12 1 of £30 1 of £20 1 of £165 1 of £113 1 of £55 1 of £85

APPENDIX
(NON-CONGESTED)

TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, the Total Repayments in respect of loans which have been issued by the Department between districts. This Statement also includes the Repayments made to at foot of unrepaid loans issued by the Board of Public Works on passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland)

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS ADVANCED.				Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.
		To 31st March, 1911.	During the year ended 31st March, 1912.	Total to 31st March, 1912.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim ..	72	2,350 0 5	1,778 9 8	4,137 10 1		4,506 0 0
Clare ..	62	706 10 0	52 0 0	758 10 0		800 17 3
Cork ..	167	2,275 10 6	162 15 0	2,438 5 6		2,595 15 0
Donegal ..	38	634 7 10	—	634 7 10		675 16 10
Down ..	84	5,705 15 10	2,679 0 2	8,384 16 0		9,062 1 11
Dublin ..	75	6,780 13 2	1,822 18 4	8,603 11 6		9,391 8 5
Galway ..	282	5,281 10 0	—	5,281 10 0		5,624 18 0
Kerry ..	13	193 10 0	—	193 10 0		204 13 0
Limerick ..	8	337 0 0	—	337 0 0		370 11 4
Londonderry ..	48	1,805 11 0	640 2 6	2,445 13 6		2,649 2 5
Louth ..	20	352 14 0	12 0 0	364 14 0		386 12 2
Mayo ..	185	1,392 19 6	—	1,392 19 6		1,467 5 11
Meath ..	2	17 0 0	5 10 0	22 10 0		23 12 6
Sligo ..	38	461 14 0	—	461 14 0		489 5 6
Waterford ..	50	762 15 0	190 0 0	952 15 0		1,014 17 3
Wexford ..	56	1,668 7 0	219 14 0	1,888 1 0		2,048 15 6
Wicklow ..	58	8,628 13 8	5,924 18 1	14,553 11 9		16,333 3 2
Total	1,267	39,363 11 11	13,487 7 9	52,850 19 8		57,644 16 8

NOTE.—One sum of £250, one of £160, two of £100 each, and another of £50 were received from required by them. These sums

No. 17—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

on Open Accounts, and the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as Security 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, 1912, to fishermen in non-congested the Department in respect of amounts outstanding on 31st March, 1900, the recommendation of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries between the Act, 1891, and the 31st March, 1900.

Amount of Promissory Notes recoverable and outstanding (including recoverable arrears) on the 31st March, 1900, in respect of Loans issued prior to that date.	Repayments to 31st March, 1912.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.		Irrecoverable.
			No. of Loans.	Amount.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
189 2 0	2,224 3 3	2,420 11 3	5	50 7 6	-
237 11 10	971 12 11	57 0 2	1	1 8 0	8 8 0
1,274 18 6	3,507 14 11	345 6 11	13	17 11 8	-
193 11 3	790 12 11	69 15 2	-	-	-
260 11 8	4,318 12 8	4,875 14 1	7	131 4 4	3 2 6
1,470 18 8	5,732 3 3	4,479 13 0	28	650 10 10	-
2,398 7 1	7,599 6 11	151 6 9	5	19 3 11	253 8 0
409 4 0	596 10 11	7 19 4	-	-	8 17 0
235 2 10	529 1 2	76 13 0	-	-	-
308 14 11	1,914 12 8	1,028 7 1	3	14 17 7	-
66 16 7	393 0 5	60 3 4	1	0 5 0	-
308 5 1	1,734 8 10	27 10 2	8	11 3 0	-
-	17 17 0	5 15 6	-	-	-
92 10 8	571 14 2	10 2 0	-	-	-
38 5 0	809 2 11	239 14 11	1	2 5 2	-
148 3 3	997 19 5	1,171 7 6	6	27 11 10	-
542 15 10	3,819 11 7	12,758 15 4	16	297 12 1	-
8,176 10 11	30,537 14 11	27,786 4 6	94	1,224 0 11	273 10 3

borrowers in the year ended 31st March, 1912, as deposits towards cost of motor fishing boats are not shown in above statement.

APPENDIX No. 18.

PARTICULARS OF LICENCE TO PLANT AN OYSTER
BED REVOKED SINCE DATE OF LAST REPORT.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Locality of Bed	No. of Acres.	Date of Revoca- tion.
County Galway. 15th Novem- ber, 1854.	John Knight Boswell.	Ballyconneely Bay.	About 233, ...	2nd March, 1912.
County Mayo. 19th May, 1899	Charles Robert Serase Dickins.	Achill Sound & Curraun Sound.	About 317, ...	12th September, 1912.

APPENDIX No. 19.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS.

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. CORK.				
77	15th July, 1867 .	John Smyth	John J. Smyth	Middleton River .
145	27th Dec., 1876	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham	Owenboy River..
CO. KERRY.				
5	5th Feb., 1851 ..	John Mahony	Robert M'Clure	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do. ..	Rev. Denis Mahony ..	Nora E. Hood	Do.
60	30th Dec., 1865 .	Richard Mahony. ..	R. P. Colomb	Kenmare Estuary
78	15th July, 1867 .	Stephen E. Collis ..	Stephen E. Collis . ..	River Shannon ..
84	11th Feb., 1868 .	Charles Sandes	Charles F. Sandes . ..	Do.
91	11th March, 1869	Richard J. Mahony ..	R. P. Colomb	Kenmare Bay ..
*92	Do. ..	Sir John C. R. Colomb	Do.	Do.
125	14th June, 1873	Robert M'Cowen ..	W. H. M'Cowen	Barrow Harbour
158	6th October, 1879	Charles Sandes	Charles F. Sandes . ..	River Shannon..
162	17th Nov., 1882	Do.	Do.	Do.
183	3rd January, 1900	Samuel T. Heard ..	Samuel T. Heard . ..	Kenmare Bay ..
CO. CLARE.				
179	24th June, 1902	The Burren Fisheries, Limited.	D. J. Mooney	Poulnaclogh Bay
180	29th July, 1903 .	James Hynes	James Hynes	Do.
CO. GALWAY.				
15	21st August, 1856	William Foreman ..	Patrick Connelly	Ardbear Bay ..
19	3rd Feb., 1860 ..	Rev. R. H. Wall ..	Patrick Connelly	Mannin and Ard- bear Bays.

* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 19.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1911

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			CO. CORK.
77	10 2 0	5	Almost unstocked. Nothing done to bed, save cutting off sea-weed. Falls of spat eaten by crabs, etc. No oysters taken off.
115	{ A 39 1 2 B 36 2 19	{ 21 24	Bed is in a good condition. 10,000 oysters from Truro laid down. About 1,000 taken off. There was a fall of spat.
			CO. KERRY.
5	165 2 0	140	Bed has been protected and kept clean. Slight fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15-20	Nothing done to bed.
60	30 0 0	1	Bed disused.
78	212 0 0	-	No report received.
84	56 0 0	15-20	Bed clean and in good order, and has been generally attended to. 8,750 oysters, value £48, sold.
91	46 0 0	8	Beds disused.
92	195 0 0		
125	84 1 26	10	Bed in good clean condition. 84,320 oysters sold, value about £433. 115,700 oysters from south of England laid down. Sand is collecting on bed and threatens its destruction.
158	217 0 23	-	Bed worked in connection with No. 84.
162	40 2 27	-	Bed not worked at present for want of capital.
183	214 0 35	-	Bed in a bad state. Oysters nearly all died. Bed thoroughly cleaned.
			CO. CLARE.
179	60 0 0	-	Nothing done on this bed, which is mainly used with a view to better protecting Bed No. 149.
180	2 0 0	-	Bed has been cleaned, and is in good condition. About 10,000 oysters value £50, were taken off for consumption. No fall of spat was observed.
			CO. GALWAY.
15	90 2 0	2	Bed in good condition and well stocked. Good fall of spat. No oysters planted.
19	348 0 0	160	Bed in good condition and well stocked. Good fall of spat. Nothing done to bed during year.

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. GALWAY (continued).				
33	6th April, 1864 .	Lord Wallscourt ..	D. J. Mooney ..	Galway Bay ..
149	30th June, 1877	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
37	31st Oct., 1864 .	John Kendal ..	Patrick Connelly ..	Ardbear and Man- nin Bays.
46	31st Dec., 1864..	P. Macauley ..	Duke of Manchester ..	Ballinakill and Barnadorg Bays
114	26th Dec., 1871 .	Colin Hugh Thomson ..	A. J. D. Thomson ..	Killary Bay ..
115	9th Feb., 1872 ..	W. and J. St. George .	J. St. George ..	Galway Bay ..
170	9th June, 1892 .	Thomas Nilan (jan.) ..	John Pickles ..	Do. ..
171	9th Nov., 1893 .	John MacSheehy ..	Do. ..	Ballinakill Har- bour.
181	4th June, 1904 .	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	Streamstown Bay
CO. MAYO.				
8	17th Nov., 1852	John C. Garvey .	F. C. Garvey ..	Clew Bay ..
141	28th Dec., 1876 .	Francis Mulholland ..	Francis Mulholland ..	Do. ..
*172	6th May, 1896 ..	William Casey ..	Michael Moran ..	Do. ..
174	29th Jan., 1897 .	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Killala Bay ..
175	29th Dec., 1896 .	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully.	Superior of Franciscan Monastery, Achill.	Achill Sound ..
CO. SLIGO.				
7	17th Nov., 1852	Thomas White ..	Connaught Fisheries and Produce Co., Ltd.	Ballisodare Bay .

* Licence No. 138, dated 16th August, 1875, to John Kendal, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 19—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1911—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. n. p.	Acres.	CO. GALWAY—(continued).
33	1,770 0 0	100	Beds in good condition. A number of oysters taken off and sold. Large falls of spat.
149	163 3 8	—	
37	236 0 0	10	Bed in good condition and well stocked. Nothing done during the year. Good fall of spat.
46	150 0 0	150	Bed in fair condition and has been kept supervised. No oysters laid down. There was a fall of spat.
114	201 2 0	50	Bed in very healthy state. 1,100 oysters sold for consumption. Shells have been laid down for oysters to spat on. 2,200 Irish oysters laid down and are doing very well.
115	810 0 0	80	Bed in excellent state. 18,000 oysters, value about £94, taken off for consumption. 11,000 oysters from Clarenbridge and Tralee laid down. Some fall of spat.
170	502 3 3	—	Greater part of bed is clean. A fall of spat was noticed.
171	390 3 0	—	Bed in good condition and has been cleaned. A good fall of spat.
181	104 0 0	—	Bed has been cleaned and is in good order. About 2,000 oysters taken off for private consumption. Some spat has fallen.
			CO. MAYO.
8	108 3 33	4	Nothing done to bed. About 1,000 oysters were taken off for private consumption. None laid down. Very small fall of spat.
141	12 1 20	8	Bed in good condition. 1,000 oysters laid, and about 1,000 taken off for private consumption. Very little fall of spat.
172	44 0 37	10	Bed in fairly good condition, and has been cleaned. 600 oysters laid down. 900 oysters sold, realising £2 9s. Small fall of spat.
174	375 0 0	—	Owing to a change in the channel, the sand has encroached on the oyster-bed and destroyed the oysters.
175	125 0 0	—	Nothing done to bed. About 200 oysters, value £1, taken off.
			CO. SLIGO.
7	132 1 26	10	Bed is worked in conjunction with No. 163.

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. SLIGO— (continued).				
J	13th April, 1865	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Josslyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Drumcliffe Bay .
59	1st Dec., 1865 ..	Richard J. Verschoyle .	W. H. F. Verschoyle ..	Ballisodare Bay .
66	15th June, 1867	Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.	Sir Josslyn Gore Booth, Bart.	Drumcliffe Bay .
86	13th March, 1868	Colonel Edward Cooper	H. G. L'Estrange ..	Ballisodare Bay .
101	12th March, 1870	R. J. Verschoyle ..	W. H. F. Verschoyle ..	Ballisodare Bay .
102	22nd April, 1871	Agnes M. Nicholson ..	Connaught Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Sligo Bay ..
121	24th Feb., 1873 .	R. J. Verschoyle ..	W. H. F. Verschoyle ..	Ballisodare Bay .
135	27th Jan., 1875 .	St. Geo. Jones Martin .	R. Fraser	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1884	Percy Harding Russ ..	Connaught Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Ballisodare Bay .
169	22nd Dec., 1891	Alex. Joseph Crichton..	Alex. Joseph Crichton ..	Do.
176	25th August, 1899	Catherine Phibbs ..	Owen Phibbs	Do.
CO. DONEGAL.				
110	27th July, 1871 .	F. Mansfield	The Reps. of late E. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly .
133	15th Oct., 1874 .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
CO. LOUTH.				
57	1st Dec., 1865 ..	John Obins Woodhouse	Musson and Co. ..	Carlingford Lough
65	4th June, 1896 .	Do. .	Do. ..	Do.

No. 19—*continued.*

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1911—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	
			CO. SLIGO—(continued).
49	118 3 0	40	Bed mostly covered by drifting sand. Nothing done to bed during year.
50	54 0 0	20	No report received.
66	87 0 0	10	Bed partly covered with sand, and portion in good condition. 20 dozen oysters taken off for private consumption. None sold. 10,800 oysters, procured from Kileolgan, Co. Galway, were laid down. A little fall of spat perceived.
86	190 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. 2,600 American oysters laid down. 200 oysters, value 15s., taken off for consumption. No fall of spat.
101	13 2 0	2	No report received.
102	52 2 10	25	Bed in clean condition. 27,000 oysters taken off for consumption, realising about £95. 150,000 oysters from Falmouth laid down. There was a fair fall of spat.
121	114 0 20	9	No report received.
135	77 1 33	35	Bed in a very good state, but poorly stocked. Oysters, value £50, sold for consumption. A good fall of spat.
163	130 2 21½	14	500,000 oysters from Falmouth, Burnham-on-Crouch and Westport laid down. 100,000, value £450, taken off. Moderate fall of spat.
169	100 3 30	-	Bed partly stocked. 1,612 oysters taken from bed, value about £8. No fall of spat.
176	81 1 2	-	Bed in a good state. 4,400 oysters from Inshlyre, Westport Bay, have been laid. No foreign oysters were laid down. No fall of spat perceived.
			CO. DONEGAL.
110	25 1 0	10	Nothing done to beds during past year.
133	12 2 0		
			CO. LOUTH.
57	54 0 0	50	These two beds are worked together. 2,403 barrels of American oysters have been used for re-stocking beds. 1,696,699 oysters sold, realising £2,811 7s. Great loss by death among American oysters.
65	96 0 0		

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant MUSSEL BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
1	3rd Jan., 1906 ..	Samuel T. Heard .	Samuel T. Heard .	Kenmare Bay ..
CO. MEATH.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906 ..	John King ..	John King ..	River Nanny ..
3	22nd August, 1907.	James J. King ..	James J. King ..	Do. ..
4	18th Nov., 1910 ..	John King ..	John King ..	Do. ..

APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant PERIWINKLE BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
2	3rd January, 1906	Samuel T. Heard .	Samuel T. Heard .	Kenmare Bay ..

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Draft Nets.	6. Tammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Draft Nets for Pollen.	8. Pole Nets.	9. Bag Nets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
2. Wexford ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
3. Waterford ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
4. Lismore ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
5. Cork ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
6 ¹ . Skibbereen ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	
6 ² . Bantry ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	
6 ³ . Kenmare ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	
7 ¹ . Killarney ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	
7 ² . Waterville ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 3 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	
8. Limerick ..	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 10 0	—	2 0 0	
9 ¹ . Galway ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
9 ² . Connemara ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
10 ¹ . Ballynakill ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
10 ² . Bangor ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
11. Ballina ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
12. Sligo ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
13. Ballyshannon ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	2 0 0	
14. Letterkenney ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
15 ¹ . Londonderry ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
15 ² . Coleraine ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	
16. Ballycastle ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
17 ¹ . Drogheda ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
17 ² . Dundalk ..	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	

No. 20.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1911.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	CO. KERRY.
1	214 0 35	No mussels laid down.
		CO. MEATH.
2	11 2 0	Bed fairly well stocked. Nothing done to bed during the year. About 5 tons, value £11, sold for consumption.
3	4 1 30	Mussels nearly all died except at east end of bed. Nothing done during the year.
4	1 1 8	Bed in good condition. Seven tons of young mussels planted, which are doing well.

No. 21.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1911.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	CO. KERRY.
2	214 0 35	Bed is in excellent condition. No periwinkles laid down.

No. 22.

used for Fishing for Salmon, &c., at date of this Report.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Fly Nets.	Stake Nets.	Head Weirs.	Box, Crib, &c.	Gap, Eye, &c.	Swampers.	Coghills.	Loop Nets.	Long Lines for White Trout.	Eel Trap.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
30 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	7 10 0
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-
				0 10 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
				1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	3 0 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	0 10 0	-	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	0 10 0	-	-
				1 0 0	-	1 0 0	-	-	-

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &c., received by the

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold.																		
	1. Salmon Rods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snap Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trammel Nets for Pollen.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stake Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Box, Crib, &c.	13. Gap, Eye, &c.	14. Sweepers.	15. Coghills.	16. Loop Nets.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen.	18. Long Lines for White Trout.	19. Eel Trap.
1. Dublin, . . .	24	-	-	20	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford, . . .	164	1	-	87	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford, . . .	240	-	177	35	90	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore, . . .	224	1	20	17	85	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork, . . .	222	-	-	60	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandon)	121	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ¹ . Skibbereen, . . .	22	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ² . Bantry . . .	6	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 ³ . Kenmare . . .	21	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 ¹ . Killarney, . . .	185	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 ² . Waterville, . . .	139	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick, . . .	383	12	21	63	83	-	8	-	-	37	-	11	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 ¹ . Galway, . . .	129	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 ² . Connemara, . . .	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ¹ . Ballynakill, . . .	116	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 ² . Bangor, . . .	69	-	-	16	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina, . . .	82	-	-	16	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo, . . .	57	-	-	19	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon, . . .	109	5	-	29	19	-	3	-	-	1	-	5	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny, . . .	201†	-	-	15	215	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	22	-	2	-
15 ¹ . Londonderry, . . .	290	-	-	35	121	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ² . Coleraine, . . .	154	-	-	12	11	81	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	60	-	122	-	-
16. Ballycastle, . . .	37	-	-	10	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17 ¹ . Drogheda, . . .	78	5	1	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 ² . Dundalk, . . .	52	-	-	30	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1911, . . .	3,333	24	219	684	716	81	19	31	-	48	1	46	304	4	61	22	122	2	1
Total, 1910, . . .	3,513	30	220	694	667	48	21	35	-	47	-	46	312	1	63	18	137	2	-

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods, . . .	1 man.	6. Trammel Nets, . . .	2 men.
2. Cross Lines, . . .	2 men.	7. Pole Nets, . . .	3 do.
3. Snap Nets, . . .	4 do.	8. Bag Nets, . . .	4 do.
4. Draft Nets, . . .	6 do.	9. Fly Nets, . . .	4 do.
5. Drift Nets, . . .	5 do.	10. Stake Nets, . . .	4 do.

* Includes 5 licences issued free and 12 issued at half price.

† Includes 36 licences the cost of which had not been lodged by Distributor at the closing of the accounts.

No. 23.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1911.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	Amount of Subscriptions received.	Total Amount received.	Average No. of persons employed.	DISTRICT.
£ s. d. 171 0 0	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 6 15 0	£ s. d. 23 13 0	£ s. d. 203 18 0	212	1. Dublin.
419 0 0	15 19 0	25 10 4	—	469 9 1	681	2. Wexford.
1,055 10 0	63 11 0	67 10 11	230 0 0	1,406 11 11	1,659	3. Waterford.
664 0 0	210 17 0	69 19 5	205 5 9	1,150 2 2	819	4. Lismore.
451 0 0	13 9 0	74 4 7	947 18 11	1,486 12 6	651	5. Cork.
220 0 0	3 8 0	21 12 6	45 0 0	293 0 6	319	Do. (Bandon)
43 0 0	—	0 10 0	35 0 0	78 16 0	61	64. Skibberdeen.
33 0 0	—	0 10 0	9 0 0	42 10 0	58	62. Bantry.
61 0 0	—	8 6 8	100 1 0	169 7 8	85	64. Kenmare.
314 0 0	22 12 0	33 12 10	300 0 0	700 1 10	503	74. Killarney.
177 0 0	—	1 13 4	78 18 0	257 11 4	176	74. Waterville.
2,272 10 0	78 8 6	135 9 7	513 4 0	2,909 12 1	1,798	8. Limerick.
253 10 0	13 0 0	25 3 1	211 10 0	503 3 1	276	94. Galway.
161 0 0	81 4 0	—	—	212 4 0	165	92. Connemara.
155 0 0	—	—	51 0 0	209 0 0	191	104. Ballynakill.
221 0 0	15 0 0	—	20 0 0	256 0 0	237	104. Bangor.
370 0 0	74 4 0	21 1 8	250 0 0	715 5 8	471	11. Ballina.
129 0 0	33 5 0	1 16 0	185 12 6	319 13 6	181	12. Sligo.
380 0 0	—	9 3 8	338 1 0	727 4 8	465	13. Ballyshannon.
906 10 0	4 0 0	61 16 0	—	972 6 0	1,400	14. Letterkenny.
896 0 0	92 0 0	65 2 6	128 0 0	1,181 2 6	1,145	154. Londonderry.
727 0 0	82 3 0	39 18 9	100 0 0	949 1 9	757	152. Coleraine.
219 10 0	5 0 0	3 1 8	—	257 11 8	224	16. Ballycastle.
416 10 0	22 11 7	11 5 6	—	450 7 1	628	174. Drogheda.
166 0 0	12 16 0	16 16 6	—	195 12 6	251	172. Dundalk.
10,912 0 0	835 18 1	704 6 6	3,775 4 2	16,257 8 9	13,491	Total, 1911.
11,019 10 0	905 4 4	761 16 1	3,372 6 6	16,091 16 11	13,532	Total, 1910.

men employed is made up as follows:—

11. Head Weirs,	1 man.	16. Loop or Frame Nets,	1 man.
12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5).	2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen,	2 men.
13. Gap Eye, &c.	2 do.	18. Long Lines,	3 do.
14. Sweepers.	6 do.	19. Eel Trap,	3 do.
15. Coghills,	1 man.		

APPENDIX No. 24.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1911, inclusive.

Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.			Year	Amount received for Licence Duty.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1863, . . .	5,559	7	6	1881, . . .	9,362	0	0	1897, . . .	10,525	0	0
1864, . . .	6,841	5	0	1882, . . .	9,935	10	0	1898, . . .	10,421	0	0*
1865, . . .	6,537	6	8	1883, . . .	9,728	0	0	1899, . . .	9,821	15	0†
1866, . . .	6,828	16	8	1884, . . .	9,976	0	0	1900, . . .	9,521	15	0
1867, . . .	6,947	0	0	1885, . . .	10,746	15	0	1901, . . .	9,210	10	0
1868, . . .	6,667	0	0	1886, . . .	10,652	4	6	1902, . . .	9,275	0	0
1869, . . .	6,444	8	4	1887, . . .	9,802	10	0	1903, . . .	9,795	15	0
1870, . . .	7,233	3	4	1888, . . .	10,625	0	0	1904, . . .	10,260	0	0
1871, . . .	8,364	5	0	1889, . . .	10,020	10	0	1905, . . .	10,862	5	0
1872, . . .	8,369	5	0	1890, . . .	10,005	10	0	1906, . . .	11,042	10	0
1873, . . .	8,515	5	0	1891, . . .	10,550	10	0	1907, . . .	10,667	15	0
1874, . . .	8,776	0	0	1892, . . .	10,509	0	0	1908, . . .	10,276	5	0
1875, . . .	8,894	5	0	1893, . . .	10,509	5	0	1909, . . .	10,927	0	0
1876, . . .	9,265	15	0	1894, . . .	11,138	2	6	1910, . . .	11,049	10	0
1877, . . .	9,241	15	0	1895, . . .	10,448	5	0	1911, . . .	10,942	0	0
1878, . . .	9,290	5	0	1896, . . .	10,817	15	0				
1879, . . .	9,250	15	0	" Unaccounted							
1880, . . .	9,055	10	0	for in 1896,	18	0	0				

* Includes 32 Eel Licences used in 1897, and not paid for until 1898.

† Includes 1 Salmon Rod, 2 Bag Nets, and 7 Eel Licences used in 1898, and not paid for until 1899.

APPENDIX No. 25.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1911.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				189	0	2
94 Salmon Rod Licences,	94	0	0			
20 Draft Net	60	0	0			
5 Drift Net	15	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	---			171	0	0
Fines received,	---			5	10	0
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	---			1	5	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	---			2	10	0
Subscriptions (including £10 16s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.)	---			23	13	0
Total,	---			£392	18	2

The Expenditure was as follows—

Water Bailiffs,	117	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	3	8	0			
Postage,	3	10	6			
Printing and Stationery,	4	5	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	46	1	9			
Salaries,	12	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	2	10			
Total,	---			188	8	5
Balance in Bank,	---			204	9	9
				£392	18	2

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				473	13	2
154 Salmon Rod Licences,	154	0	0			
1 Cross Line	2	0	0			
87 Draft Net	261	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	---			419	0	0
Fines received,	---			17	14	8
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	---			1	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	---			15	19	0
Interest on Bank Account,	---			6	15	8
Total,	---			£934	2	6

APPENDIX NO. 25.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	379	9	0			
Prosecutions,	40	2	1			
Postage,	3	3	9			
Printing and Stationery,	11	6	9			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	20	12	10			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecu- tors,	1	19	10			
	<hr/>					
Total,				456	14	3
Balance, { In Bank,	463	14	1			
{ In hands of Clerk,	13	14	2	477	8	3
				<hr/>		
				£934	2	6

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				1,134	17	5
240 Salmon Rod Licences,	240	0	0			
177 Snap Net	265	10	0			
35 Draft Net	105	0	0			
90 Drift Net	270	0	0			
1 Bag Net	10	0	0			
4 Stake Net	120	0	0			
3 Box or Grib	30	0	0			
15 Gaps or Eyes, for taking Eels, Licences,	15	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,				1,055	10	0
Fines received,				61	12	11
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,				53	11	0
Miscellaneous Receipts,				5	18	0
Subscriptions, including £210 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,				230	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total,				£2,541	9	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	928	7	1
Prosecutions,	41	3	9
Postage,	10	15	2
Printing and Stationery,	18	2	6
Miscellaneous Expenses,	32	2	0
Travelling,	58	8	9
Salaries,	150	0	0
Insurance of Employees,	7	18	9
Commission on Sale of Licences, &c.,	41	11	6

APPENDIX No 25.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	35	9	8			
Auditor's fee,	3	3	0			
Rent of Office,	10	0	0			
Rewards for killing Seals and Cormorants,	22	18	0			
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			1,360	0	2
Balance in Bank,	1,182	2	2			
Less amount due to Clerk,	0	13	0			
	<hr/>					
				1,181	9	2
				<hr/>		
				£2,541	9	4

LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year—						
In Bank,	290	12	4			
In hands of Licence Distributors,	91	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Due to Clerk,	381	12	4			
	9	15	6			
	<hr/>					
				371	16	10
224 Salmon Rod Licences,	224	0	0			
1 Cross Line	2	0	0			
20 Snap Net	30	0	0			
17 Draft Net	51	0	0			
85 Drift Net	255	0	0			
1 Pole Net	2	0	0			
3 Stake Net	90	0	0			
1 Box or Crib	10	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty,	—			664	0	0
Fines received,	—			42	16	1
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	—			27	3	4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			210	17	0
Subscriptions (including £61 5s. 9d. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in connection with Artificial Propagation and £6 in connection with the destruction of Seals,	—			205	5	9
	<hr/>					
Total,	—			£1,521	19	0

APPENDIX NO. 25 *continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows :—						
Water Bailiffs,	587	19	1			
Prosecutions,	4	11	2			
Postage,	5	16	2			
Printing and Stationery,	4	5	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses,	68	6	10			
Salaries,	120	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	29	6	7			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors and Special Rewards to R. I. Constabulary,	20	14	1			
Rewards for killing Seals and Otters,	5	5	0			
Insurance of Inspector and Bailiffs,	9	9	0			
Rates, Rent of Boathouse, Bailiffs' Cottages and Hatcheries,	55	15	11			
Expenses of Banteer and Mallow Hatchery,	48	3	11			
Fuel and Light for Rockmills Hatchery,	1	10	0			
Total,				961	3	7
Balance—In Bank,	445	1	4			
* In hands of Licence Distributors,	83	0	0			
In hands of Clerk,	32	14	1			
				560	15	5
				£1,521	19	0

CORK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
222 Salmon Rod Licences,	222	0	0			
60 Draft Net „	180	0	0			
13 Drift Net „	39	0	0			
1 Bag Net „	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			451	0	0
Amount recovered from Licence distributor,	—			1	0	0
Fines received,	—			31	8	2
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Salmon,	—			1	0	0
Produce of Sales of Conservators' Launch, etc.,	—			40	16	5
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			13	9	0
Subscriptions (including £700 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			947	18	11
Total,	—			£1,486	12	6

* Paid after closing of Accounts.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	315	9	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions, .	63	17	2			
Printing and Stationery,	5	3	9			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	178	1	3			
Salaries and Commissions,	143	2	6			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	7	0	0			
Balance of cost of Launch, etc., .	259	2	11			
				971	16	10

Liabilities at 5th November, 1910, discharged:—

Expenses of Prosecutions, .	70	7	10			
Printing and Stationery,	0	18	1			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	57	18	3			
Commissions,	20	8	1			
Amount of Bank Overdraft,	161	15	2			
Cash due to Clerk,	5	0	2			
				316	7	7
Balance { In Bank,	197	6	7			
{ In hands of Clerk, .	1	1	6			
				198	8	1
Total,	—			£1,486	12	6

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			113	15	8
121 Salmon Rod Licences,	121	0	0			
33 Draft Net " "	99	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			220	0	0
Fines received (including costs £1 12s. 6d.),	—			24	12	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			3	8	0
Subscriptions received (including £30 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			45	0	0
Total,	—			£406	16	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	142	4	0
Expenses of Prosecutions, .	9	6	0
Postage and Stationery,	1	0	0
Printing and Advertising,	0	18	6

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	11	4	11			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	9	8	8			
Commission on sale of Licences,	11	0	0			
Insurance of Bailiffs,	3	0	0			
Total,				248	2	1
Balance in Bank,	155	4	7			
In hands of Clerk,	3	9	6			
				158	14	1
				£406	16	2

SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				57	15	11
22 Salmon Rod Licences,	22	0	0			
7 Draft Net „	21	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,				43	0	0
Subscription received from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			35	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			0	16	0
Total,				£136	11	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	52	15	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	2	0			
Postage,	0	5	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	20	3	8			
Printing and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission on sale of licences,	2	3	0			
Total,				87	9	2
Balance, { In Bank,	48	5	0			
In Clerk's Hands,	0	17	9			
				49	2	9
				136	11	11

BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				24	0	2
6 Salmon Rod Licences,	6	0	0			
7 Draft Net „	21	0	0			
2 Drift Net „	6	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,				33	0	0

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest,	—	—	—	0	10	0
Subscription received from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—	—	—	9	0	0
				<u>£66</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	26	9	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	2	15	0			
Postage,	0	11	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	9	6			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	1	13	0			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>			
Total,				40	17	6
Balance in Bank,	25	12	8			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>
				<u>£66</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>

KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	69	2	11
21 Salmon Rod Licences,	21	0	0			
6 Draft Net	18	0	0			
1 Bag Net	10	0	0			
4 Sweeper	12	0	0			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>			
Total Licence Duty,				61	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	8	6	8
Subscriptions (including £80 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	100	1	0
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>£238</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Total,						

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	149	7	6			
Prosecutions,	7	15	6			
Postage,	0	6	1			
Printing and Stationery,	0	18	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	6	0			
Salaries,	18	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	2	17	2			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>			
Total,				185	10	9
Balance, { In Bank,	53	3	4			
{ Less outstanding cheque,	0	3	6			
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>
				<u>£238</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

WATERTVILLE DISTRICT.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Balance from previous year.	—	—	—	192	13	5
139 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	139	0	0			
6 Draft Net „ . . .	18	0	0			
2 Box or Crib „ . . .	20	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	177	0	0
Amount overlodged by Clerk, . . .	—	—	—	0	2	6
Amount of Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	1	13	1
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—	—	—	78	18	0
Total,	—	—	—	£450	7	3

The Expenditure was as follows:

Water Bailiffs,	158	0	0			
Prosecutions,	13	10	6			
Printing,	2	18	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	46	16	1			
Salaries,	65	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors,	0	13	4			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	13	18	0			
Interest on Overdraft,	0	13	6			
Total,	—	—	—	301	10	3
Balance,	—	—	—	148	17	0
				£450	7	3

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	332	7	1
185 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	185	0	0			
53 Draft Net „ . . .	159	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	344	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	32	4	10
Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—	—	—	0	8	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	22	12	0
Subscriptions (including £200 from the Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction),	—	—	—	300	0	0
Miscellaneous,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,032	11	11

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	441	6	0			
Prosecutions,	50	6	2			
Printing and Stationery,	6	4	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses,	120	2	3			
Salaries,	90	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	20	10	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose-						
cutors,	7	0	0			
Total,	—			735	8	10
Balance in Bank,	—			297	3	1
				£1,032	11	11

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			1,942	2	6
383 Salmon Rod Licences,	383	0	0			
12 Cross Line „	15	0	0			
21 Snap Net „	31	10	0			
63 Draft Net „	189	0	0			
83 Drift Net „	249	0	0			
8 Pole Net „	16	0	0			
37 Stake Weir „	1,110	0	0			
11 Box or Crib „	110	0	0			
169 Gaps, for taking Eel, Licences, .	169	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			2,272	10	0
Fines received,	—			109	8	8
Sales of forfeited Engines,	—			0	19	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			78	8	6
Subscriptions (including £362						
14s. 6d. from the Department						
of Agriculture and Technical						
Instruction),	—			513	4	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—			25	1	11
Total,	—			£4,941	14	7

APPENDIX NO. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	1,677	19	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	101	0	5			
Postage,	28	2	9			
Printing and Stationery,	18	3	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	455	8	1			
Salaries,	155	5	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	37	3	3			
Licence Distributor's Fee,	50	0	0			
Total,				2,523	2	7
Balance, { In Bank,	2,144	3	5			
In hands of Clerk,	274	8	7			
				2,418	12	0
				£4,941	14	7

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,				15	16	7
120 Salmon Rod Licences,	120	0	0			
13 Draft Net „	39	0	0			
1 Drift Net „	3	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
34 Gaps, Eyes or Basket Licences,	34	0	0			
1 Eel Trap,	7	10	0			
Total Licence Duty,				253	10	0
Subscriptions (including £50 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),				211	10	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,				13	0	0
Fines received,				22	6	10
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,				0	13	4
Refunds,				2	2	11
Total,				518	19	8
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	309	19	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	28	17	1			
Postage,	4	14	10			
Printing and Stationery,	5	9	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	76	10	6			
Proportion of penalties to Prosecutors,	5	19	10			
Salaries,	20	0	0			
Total,				451	11	1
Balance in Bank,	86	19	9			
Less amount due Bank on a/c of a Petty Cash a/c,	19	11	2			
				67	8	7
				£518	19	8

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	143	7	3½
157 Salmon Rod Licences,	157	0	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes or Basket Licences,	4	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	161	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	88	4	0			
Less amounts paid as Licence Duty,	7	0	0			
	—	—	—	81	4	0
Total,	—	—	—	£385	11	3½
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	152	7	0			
Postage,	1	12	8			
Printing and Stationery,	1	11	1			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	15	10	5*			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	8	1	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	30	7	5			
Total,	—	—	—	234	9	7
Balance, { In Bank, . . . £154 2s. 9d.						
{ Less Outstand- { ing Cheque, . . £4 0s. 0d.						
{ In Clerk's hands,	150	2	9			
	0	18	11½	151	1	8½
	—	—	—	£385	11	3½

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	121	14	3
116 Salmon Rod Licences,	116	0	0			
13 Draft Net „	39	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	155	0	0
Subscriptions (including £10 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—	—	—	54	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£330	14	3
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	126	2	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	13	13	11			
Postage,	0	19	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	2	9	6			

* This includes £4 handed to Clerk to meet Petty Expenses.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries,	23	0	0			
Commission,	6	1	0			
<hr/>						
Total,	—			172	5	7
Balance,	—			158	8	8
<hr/>						
				£330	14	3

BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			274	3	11
69 Salmon Rod Licences,	69	0	0			
16 Draft Net „	48	0	0			
8 Drift Net „	24	0	0			
8 Bag Net „	80	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty,	—			221	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			15	0	0
Subscriptions (including £15 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			20	0	0
<hr/>						
Total,	—			£530	3	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	*227	3	2
Printing and Stationery,	0	13	0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	4	15	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	1	11	8
Salaries,	15	0	0
Premium on Bailiff's Insurance, .	6	6	10
<hr/>			
Total,	—		255 9 8
Balance, { In Bank,	245	3	11
{ In Hands of Clerk,	29	10	4
<hr/>			
			274 14 3
<hr/>			
			£530 3 11

BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			309	5	0
82 Salmon Rod Licences,	82	0	0			
16 Draft Net „	48	0	0			

*Includes £15, one half of the salary paid to the Clerk who also acts as Inspector and Water Bailiff.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
50 Drift Net Licences,	150	0	0			
7 Boxes	70	0	0			
20 Gaps for taking Eels Licences, . .	20	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			370	0	0
Fines received,	—			14	11	8
Law Costs,	—			6	10	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			74	4	0
Total,	—			250	0	0
	—			£1,024	10	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	653	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	33	10	2			
Postage,	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	1	3	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	2	0	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors,	14	11	8			
Insurance of Employees,	10	19	9			
Total,	—			756	5	1
Balance, { In Bank,	260	0	0			
{ In hands of Clerk,	3	5	7			
	—			268	5	7
				£1,024	10	8

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			77	6	1
57 Salmon Rod Licences,	57	0	0			
19 Draft Net	57	0	0			
1 Drift Net	3	0	0			
1 Bag Net	10	0	0			
2 Gaps or Eyes	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			129	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, Subscriptions (including £20 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction),	—			33	5	0
Refund in respect of Spikes for Salmon Hole,	—			185	12	6
	—			1	16	0
Total,	—			£426	19	7

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Clerk as per last account,	—			1	1	3
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	303	2	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	5	0			
Postage,	1	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	2	10	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	9	4	5			
Salaries,	25	0	0			
Insurance of Employees (2 years),	5	3	6			
Total,	—			347	15	10
Balance in Bank,	72	17	1			
Balance in hands of Clerk,	5	5	5			
				78	2	6
				£426	19	7

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			430	10	6
109 Salmon Rod Licences,	109	0	0			
5 Cross Line „	10	0	0			
29 Draft Net „	87	0	0			
19 Drift Net „	57	0	0			
3 Pole Net „	6	0	0			
1 Stake Net „	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „	50	0	0			
31 Gaps or Eyes „	31	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			380	0	0
Fines received,	—			6	0	0
*Subscriptions (including a contribution to the Bundrowes Committee of £100 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland),	—			338	1	0
Interest,	—			3	3	8
				£1,157	15	2

*BUNDROWES COMMITTEE.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1910-11.

To Local Subscriptions,	£23	0	0	By Amount paid to Bailiffs:—			
„ Grant from Department of Agriculture and Tech- nical Instruction,	23	0	0	Rossinver River,	£21	0	0
				Ballagh River,	17	0	0
				Buckode River,	3	0	0
				Moneen River,	3	0	0
				Balance,	2	0	0
	£46	0	0		46	0	0

APPENDIX NO. 25—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—						
Water Bailiffs,	621	14	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	1	7	6			
Postage,	2	10	0			
Printing and Stationery,	3	11	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	7	12	0			
Salaries,	60	0	0			
Total,	—			696	15	1
Balance, in Bank,	—			461	0	1
				£1,157	15	2

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			677	8	1
*171 Salmon Rod Licences,	171	0	0			
15 Drift Net "	45	0	0			
215 Drift Net "	645	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
2 Boxes "	20	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes "	2	10	0			
22 Loop Net "	11	0	0			
2 Long Lines for White Trout Licences,	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			906	10	0
Fines received,	—			22	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			4	0	0
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—			3	13	4
Interest on Bank Account,	—			16	8	3
Refunds received,	—			19	14	5
Total,	—			£1,649	14	1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	791	6	6†
Expenses of Prosecutions,	55	8	0
Postage,	6	6	2
Printing and Stationery,	10	13	1
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	95	6	10
Salaries,	103	4	0
Total,	—		£1,062 4 7

*The above number of rod licences does not apparently represent the full number issued during the year. After the close of the account a sum of £30 (in respect of 30 rod licences) was received by the Clerk of the district from a licence distributor. The matter will be shown in next year's account.

† Includes a refund of £17 4s. 6d. amount unexpended out of grant of £30 made for clearance of Derryduel River.

‡ Includes a grant of £30 made for clearance of Derryduel River after a landslide.

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, { In Bank,	580	1	4			
{ In hands of Clerk,	7	8	2			
				587	9	6
				£1,649	14	1

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			743	14	9
290 Salmon Rod Licences,	290	0	0			
35 Draft Net	105	0	0			
121 Drift Net	363	0	0			
4 Pole Net	8	0	0			
4 Bag Net	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net	90	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			896	0	0
Fines received,	—			64	19	2
Sales of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	3	4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			92	0	0
Subscriptions (including £100 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			128	0	0
Total,	—			£1,924	17	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,068	8	8			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	84	15	11			
Printing and Stationery,	0	16	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	2	0			
Salaries,	95	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors,	6	8	0			
Total,	—			1,259	11	1
Balance in Bank,	—			665	6	2
				£1,924	17	3

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			108	5	11
154 Salmon Rod Licences,	154	0	0			
12 Draft Net	36	0	0			
11 Drift Net	33	0	0			
81 Trammel Net for Pollen Licences,	81	0	0			
2 Bag Net Licences,	20	0	0			
4 Box or Crib Licences,	40	0	0			
60 Coghill Licences,	180	0	0			

APPENDIX NO. 25—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
122 Draft Net for Pollen Licences, .	183	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, .	—			727	0	0
Fines received, .	—			37	2	1
Sales of Forfeited Engines .	—			0	16	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			82	3	0
Interest on Bank Account, .	—			2	0	0
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	—			100	0	0
Total,	—			£1,057	7	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	457	17	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	123	3	4			
Postage,	2	12	0			
Printing and Stationery,	9	16	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	134	18	3			
Salaries,	130	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	13	2	6			
Commission on sale of Licences,	38	3	0			
Total,	—			912	12	1
Balance,	—			144	15	7
				£1,057	7	8

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			2	13	4
37 Salmon Rod Licences,	37	0	0			
10 Draft Net	30	0	0			
14 Drift Net	42	0	0			
14 Bag Net	140	0	0			
1 Coghill	0	10	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			249	10	0
Fines received,	—			3	1	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			5	0	0
Total,	—			£250	5	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	216	19	4
Expenses of Prosecutions,	17	18	4
Postage,	0	5	6

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Stationery and Post- ing Notices,	1	2	10			
Subscription to Irish Conserva- tors' Association,	1	0	0			
Miscellaneous (reductions on Licences),	11	0	0			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission,	1	19	0			
Total,				260	5	0

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			69	19	9
52 Salmon Rod Licences	52	0	0			
30 Draft Net "	90	0	0			
1 Drift Net "	3	0	0			
1 Pole Net "	2	0	0			
1 Bag Net "	10	0	0			
1 Head Weir "	6	0	0			
3 Gaps or Eyes for Eels, Licences, .	3	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			166	0	0
Fines received,	—			16	16	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			12	16	0
Total,	—			£265	12	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	119	10	0
Expenses of Prosecutions,	11	1	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	49	3	9
Salaries,	60	0	0
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors,	8	0	0
Total,	—		
			247 14 9

APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank,	13	1	6			
Balance in Clerk's hands,	4	16	0			
				17	17	6
				£265	12	3

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			79	14	11
78 Salmon Rod Licences,	78	0	0			
5 Cross Line „	10	0	0			
1 Snap Net „	1	10	0			
82 Draft Net „	246	0	0			
6 Box or Crib „	60	0	0			
21 Gap, Eye, or Basket, Licences,	21	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—			416	10	0
Fines received,	—			11	5	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			22	11	7
Transfer from Deposit to Current Account,	—			200	0	0
Total,	—			730	2	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	348	1	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	32	13	7			
Postage,	2	6	2			
Printing and Stationery,	7	16	10			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses,	94	11	10			
Salaries,	115	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	13	4			
Commission on Collection of Rates,	2	19	9			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	0	16	0			
Total,	—			605	18	10
Balance in Bank,	136	9	10			
Less cheques not presented,	12	6	8			
				124	3	2
				£730	2	0

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Nov. 8, 1908.	£	s.	d.	Dec. 5, 1910.	£	s.	d.
To transfer from general to Deposit Account, under Resolution of 7th November, 1908, 300 0 0				By transfer from Deposit to General Account under Resolution of 3rd December, 1910,	200	0	0
To Interest on Deposit, 9 17 8				By Cash in Bank as per Deposit Receipt which Clerk holds,	109	17	8
					£309	17	8
£309 17 8							

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District ? Are they as a rule improving or declining.		
	1910.	1911.	
Dublin, ..	Unsatisfactory ; but there has been a slight improvement in last few years.	There has been an improvement in the last few years.	
Wexford, ..	Improving.	Improving.	
Waterford, ..	Good ; improving.	Good ; improving.	
Lismore, ..	Good ; improving.	Good ; improving.	
Cork, ..	Improved slightly owing to better protection.	Fairly good ; spring fish improving ; grilse declining.	
Cork(Bandon)	Good ; improving.	Good ; improving.	
Skibbereen, ..	Improving.	Good improvement until 1910 ; marked decline this year.	
Bantry, ..	Same as last year.	Not so good as last year ; declining.	
Kenmare, ..	Declining.	Declining.	
Waterville, ..	Good ; improving.	Good ; improving.	
Killarney, ..	Fair ; improving slightly.	Fair ; not improving.	
Limerick, ..	Improving.	Improving.	
Galway. ..	Poor ; declining.	Poor ; declining.	
Connemara,	Declining.	Fair,	
Ballinakill, ..	Bad ; declining.	Bad ; declining.	
Bangor, ..	Unsatisfactory ; declining.	No improvement ; about the same as last year.	
Ballina, ..	Below the average.	Not improving.	
Sligo, ..	Declining.	Improving.	
Ballyshannon,	Bad ; declining.	Declining.	
Letterkenny,	Good ; improving.	Good ; improving.	
Londonderry,	Hardly as good as last year.	Better than last year.	
Coleraine, ..	Not good ; declining.	Fairly good ; improving.	
Ballycastle, ..	Fair ; declining slightly.	Fair ; improving.	
Dundalk, ..	Satisfactory ; declining.	Not satisfactory ; declining, save in Rivers Dee and Glyde.	
Drogheda, ..	Declining.	Improving.	

No. 26.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets and weirs throughout the district been more or less productive in the present year than in the past one ?			DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.		
Less productive,	Much more productive,		Dublin.
About the same ; a little improvement in grilse.	Salmon more productive ; grilse less		Wexford.
The take of salmon by nets was more productive in the freshwaters ; very few grilse run before the closing of the Open Season.	Much more productive,		Waterford.
More productive,	More productive,		Lismore.
More productive,	About the average as regards salmon ; fewer grilse were taken.		Cork.
Less, but still good	Less productive,		Cork (Bandon)
About the same,	Less productive		Skibbereen.
More productive,	Less productive,		Bantry.
Less productive,	Less productive,		Kenmare.
More productive,	Less productive,		Waterville.
About the same,	Salmon more productive ; grilse less,		Killarney.
Salmon more ; grilse less,	Salmon more productive ; grilse much less.		Limerick.
Less productive,	Less productive,		Galway.
More productive,	No netting done,		Connemara.
Less productive,	Less productive,		Ballinakill.
Less productive,	About the same,		Bangor.
Considerably less productive,	Slightly more productive,		Ballina.
Salmon about the same ; hardly any grilse.	About the same,		Sligo.
Less productive,	Considerably less productive,		Ballyshannon.
More productive,	About the same,		Letterkenny.
Scarcely so productive,	More productive,		Londonderry.
Less productive,	More productive,		Coleraine.
Less productive,	Much more productive ; record take by drift nets.		Ballycastle.
Less productive,	Less productive, save in Rivers Dee and Glyde.		Dundalk.
Less productive,	More salmon ; less grilse,		Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets and weirs been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one?					
	1910.			1911.		
Dublin, ..	More productive,	..	..	About the same,	..	..
Wexford, ..	More productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Waterford,	No sea trout taken,	..	..	Very little sea trout taken,	..	..
Lismore, ..	—			Cannot say,	..	..
Cork, ..	About the same,	..	..	About the same,	..	..
Cork (Bandon)	None taken,	..	..	None taken, unless an occasional one in salmon nets.		
Skibbereen,	About the average,	..	..	None taken,	..	..
Bantry, ..	Less productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Kenmare, ..	No nets for sea trout used in this district.			No nets for sea trout used in the district.		
Waterville, ..	More productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Killarney ..	No netting for sea trout in this district.			No nets or weirs for sea trout used in the district.		
Limerick, ..	No sea trout in this district,	..	..	No sea trout in this district,	..	..
Galway, ..	Less productive,	..	..	More productive,	..	..
Connemara,	Slightly better,	..	..	—
Ballinakill,	Less productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Bangor, ..	Much less productive,	..	..	More productive,	..	..
Ballina ..	Considerably less productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Sligo, ..	Scarcely any taken by licensed nets.			Practically no sea trout	..	..
Ballyshannon,	More productive,	..	..	About the same,	..	..
Letterkenny,	About the same	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Londonderry,	About the same,	..	..	Scarcely so productive,	..	..
Coleraine, ..	Less productive,	..	..	More productive,	..	..
Ballycastle,	Less than last year; very few caught in district.			Very few caught in district,	..	..
Dundalk, ..	Less productive,	..	..	Less productive,	..	..
Drogheda, ..	Less productive,	..	..	Much less,	..	..

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

What is your report as to Angling in the District ?		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
Fair in Spring ; very poor in Summer and Autumn.	Bad ; weather conditions unfavourable.	Dublin.
Very fair.	Very fair in March and April, remainder of season very poor owing to low state of rivers.	Wexford.
Angling very good on River Barrow, and good on Rivers Suir and Nore. Good from February to April. Fair for balance of season.	Good.	Waterford.
Much improved, owing to suitable weather and better protection. Good for first three months ; not good for balance of season owing to dry weather.	Good from February to May. Bad for remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Lismore.
Bad.	Good.	Cork.
Bad.	Good in March and April ; bad during remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Cork (Bandon)
Bad.	Bad.	Skibbereen.
Bad.	Bad.	Bantry.
Bad.	Bad.	Kenmare.
The best for fifteen years,	Spring fishing fairly good. Poal and white trout bad. White trout fishing, especially Spring trout, declining.	Waterville.
Fair.	Bad, owing to dry Summer and Autumn.	Killarney.
The best known for twenty-six years. Less fish caught in Galway River ; fair on other waters.	Good.	Limerick.
Fair.	About the same as last year,	Galway.
Good.	Bad.	Connemara.
Fairly good in earlier part of season, not good later owing to drought.	Bad, owing to dry weather,	Ballinakill.
Not good ; water unfavourable during most of the Angling Season.	Not good,	Hangor.
Fairly good.	Very disappointing, owing to low state of water in early part of season and high water at end of season.	Ballina.
Not so good as last year,	Fairly good, taking the low waters into consideration.	Sligo.
Very favourable,	Fair.	Ballyshannon.
Fair.	Bad, owing to phenomenally dry season.	Letterkenny.
Good during July and August, but remainder of season very poor.	Bad, owing to exceptionally dry summer.	Londonderry.
February to middle of May, good ; remainder of season, very indifferent.	Favourable in River Bann during May and June, but unfavourable in all the other rivers.	Coleraine.
Good in early part of season ; unsatisfactory remainder of season.	March and April about the average, remainder of season very poor owing to want of water and to continual bright sunshine.	Ballycastle.
Good at Slane, Beauparc, and Stackallen ; bad elsewhere.	Good in early months, but very unsatisfactory during remainder of season owing to unusually dry summer and autumn.	Dundalk.
	Good at Slane and Blackcastle, bad at Rosnaree and Beauparc.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the highest whole-sale price given for Salmon ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?		What was the lowest whole-sale price ?	
	1910.		1911.		1910.		1911.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dublin,	3	6	3	4	1	0	0	10
Wexford,	2	8	1	10	0	10	0	10
Waterford,	3	0	2	0	0	10	1	6
Lismore,	2	6	2	0	1	0	1	0
Cork,	2	6	2	6	1	0	1	0
Cork (Bandon),	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	10
Skibbereen,	1	6	1	7	0	8	0	8
Bantry,	0	11	0	10	0	9	0	9
Kenmare,	1	3	1	6	0	10	0	8
Waterville,	4	9	3	9	0	9	0	8
Killarney,	3	6	3	0	0	10	0	6
Limerick,	2	6	2	2	1	3	1	2
Galway,	2	9	2	4	1	0	0	9
Connemara,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill,	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	7
Bangor,	2	6	2	2	0	10	0	8
Ballina,	2	0	2	6	0	9	0	9
Sligo,	5	6	4	6	0	9	0	6
Ballyshannon,	3	6	3	6	1	0	0	10
Letterkenny,	3	6	3	6	0	8	0	8
Londonderry,	2	3	2	2	0	9	0	9
Coleraine,	2	0	2	0	0	9½	0	8
Ballycastle,	2	9	2	4	0	10½	0	9½
Dundalk,	3	6	2	6	1	2	1	6
Drogheda,	3	0	3	6	0	10	0	10

No. 26—*continued*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES —*continued.*

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date on which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?					DISTRICT.				
1910.					1911.				
Of late years there has been a good run of Salmon in February and March.					No.	..	..	..	Dublin.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Wexford.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Waterford.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Lismore.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Cork.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Cork (Bandon)
Fish ran much earlier than in other years.					Fish ran earlier than in previous years.				
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Skibbereen.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Bantry.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Kenmare.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Waterville.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Killarney.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Limerick.
Fish ran later, ..					No.	..	..	..	Galway.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Connemara.
Spring fish much earlier than for the past 20 years.					Spring fish earlier than last year				
Fish ran later, ..					Grilse later than usual				
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Bangor.
Yes, grilse a little earlier					No.	..	..	..	Ballina.
Fish ran later, ..					Fish ran later and finished up much earlier than usual.				
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Sligo.
Somewhat later than last year.					No.				
About a fortnight later, ..					No.	..	..	..	Ballyshannon
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Letterkenny.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Londonderry.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Coleraine.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Ballycastle.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Dundalk.
No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Between what dates did the principal migration of Smolts take place ? Was it larger or smaller than usual ?	
	1910.	1911.
Dublin, ..	April and May. Above the average,	April and early in May. Average, ..
Wexford, ..	April, May and June. About the same.	April, May and June. About the average.
Waterford, ..	End of March to May. Larger—the smolts strong and healthy.	March, April and May. Larger, ..
Lismore, ..	March 20 to May 12. Larger, ..	March 12 to May 16. Larger, ..
Cork, ..	Middle of May to 1st June, ..	April and May. About the same ..
Cork (Bandon),	April 1 to April 25. About the same.	April 1 to April 25. Very much larger.
Skibbereen, ..	May 1 to June 1. Larger, ..	During May. Smaller, ..
Bantry, ..	April and May. About the same, ..	April and May. Smaller, ..
Kenmare, ..	March and April. Cannot say, ..	March and April. Cannot say ..
Waterville, ..	End of April to June 1. Larger, ..	Middle of April and middle of May. About the same.
Killainey, ..	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.
Limerick, ..	April and May. About the average.	April and May. Average, ..
Galway, ..	May. Smaller, ..	During May. Larger, ..
Connemara, ..	April and May. About the same, ..	April to May. About the same, ..
Ballinakill, ..	January, February and March. Cannot say.	January, February and March. Cannot say.
Bangor, ..	April 20 to May 15. Larger, ..	April 24 to May 24. Not perceptible,
Ballina, ..	April and June. Smaller, ..	April and May. Cannot say, ..
Sligo, ..	Beginning of March to end of May. Smaller.	March 20 to June. About the same,
Ballyshannon, ..	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.
Letterkenny, ..	1 March and 1 May. No difference observed.	April and May. Same as usual, ..
Londonderry, ..	Middle of March to middle of June. About the same.	Middle of March to middle of June. About the same.
Coleraine, ..	Beginning of April and end of June. Larger than usual.	Beginning of April and end of June. Much larger.
Ballycastle, ..	End of April to June 15. Above the average.	End of April to end of June. Average size.
Dundalk, ..	March 1 and May 31. Smaller in River Dee.	March 1 to May 31. About the same,
Drogheda, ..	April and May. About the average,	April, May and June. Average, ..

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Has there been observed more than one migration of Smolts to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
Yes. In August.	Yes. In August.	Dublin.
Yes. Latter end of July.	Yes; latter end of July and up to middle of August.	Wexford.
Yes. On the Barrow in October.	Yes; in the Barrow freshwater a small migration in October.	Waterford.
No.	No.	Lismore.
No.	Yes; a small migration about the middle of March.	Cork.
No.	No.	Cork (Bandon).
About May 12 and June 1.	About May 8, and May 26 or 27.	Skibbereen.
No.	No.	Bantry.
No.	No.	Kenmare.
No.	No.	Waterville.
No.	No.	Killarney.
Yes. In April, May, and October.	Yes. There is an October run every year.	Limerick.
No.	No.	Galway.
No.	No.	Connemara.
Yes; but dates were not recorded.	Two migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Ballinakill.
No.	Two migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Bangor.
—	Yes. Several during April and May.	Ballina.
Yes. April, May, and August.	Only one migration noticeable, but more may have taken place.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Ballyshannon.
No.	No.	Letterkenny.
Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Londonderry.
Smolts were observed descending to sea every fresh during April, May, and June.	Smolts were observed descending to sea every fresh during April, May, and June.	Coleraine.
Yes. In Bush River about 13 July.	Yes. Small migrations in Bush River in July.	Ballycastle.
No.	No.	Dundalk.
May and June.	No.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In your opinion was the weather favourable or (1). To Netting.		
	1910.	1911.	
Dublin, ..	Unfavourable, except at weirs, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Wexford, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Waterford, ..	Beginning of February, end of March, and April, May, and June favour- able to netting.	Favourable during February, March, latter half of April, and May and June.	
Lismore, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Cork, ..	Unfavourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Cork (Bandon),	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Skibbereen, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Bantry, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Kenmare, ..	Favourable, ..	Unfavourable, ..	..
Waterville, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable to sea netting; unfavour- able to river netting.	
Killarney, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Limerick, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, except to drift netting,	
Galway, ..	Unfavourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Connemara, ..	Unfavourable.	-----	
Ballinakill, ..	Unfavourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Bangor, ..	Favourable, ..	Very favourable,	..
Ballina, ..	Unfavourable, ..	Unfavourable,	..
Sligo, ..	Favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Ballyshannon,	Unfavourable, ..	Unfavourable, ..	..
Lettorkenny, ..	Generally favourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Londonderry, ..	Favourable to drift netting in the sea; unfavourable to draft netting in the tidal waters.	Favourable, ..	..
Coleraine, ..	Fairly favourable, except in June,	Favourable, ..	..
Ballycastle, ..	Favourable to middle of June, ..	Favourable, ..	..
Dundalk, ..	Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	
Drogheda, ..	Unfavourable, ..	Favourable, ..	..

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

unfavourable in each month of the opening season ? (II). To Angling.		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
Favourable in early part of season, but unfavourable after May.	Unfavourable,	Dublin.
Favourable,	Unfavourable, owing to dry summer.	Wexford.
Favourable during latter end of March and in April, May, June, and September.	Favourable during February, March, second half of April, and May and June. Unfavourable in other months.	Waterford.
Favourable,	Unfavourable during June, July, August, and September.	Lismore.
Very favourable,	Favourable from February to May, unfavourable remainder of season owing to low state of rivers.	Cork.
Favourable during March, April, and part of May ; unfavourable afterwards.	Unfavourable except in March and April.	Cork (Bandon)
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Skibbereen.
Favourable,	Unfavourable,	Bantry.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Kenmare.
Favourable,	Favourable from February to May. Very unfavourable from June 1 to end of season.	Waterville.
Favourable,	Unfavourable,	Killarney.
Most favourable in Spring ; not favourable afterwards.	Unfavourable,	Limerick.
Unfavourable,	Favourable in Spring ; unfavourable later.	Galway.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Connemara.
Favourable,	Unfavourable,	Ballinakill.
Unfavourable towards end of season.	Unfavourable,	Bangor.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Ballina.
Fairly favourable,	Favourable,	Sligo.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Ballyshannon.
Favourable,	Unfavourable,	Letterkenney.
Rather unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Lordorderry.
Fairly favourable,	Unfavourable,	Coleraine.
February indifferent ; March, April, and May, fairly good ; rest of season very poor.	February, March, and April fairly good ; rest of season unfavourable.	Ballycastle.
Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	Dundalk.
Unfavourable,	Unfavourable,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	At what period of the year was Grilse first taken ?	
	1910.	1911.
Dublin.	June 16,	June 12,
Wexford.	First week in June,	June and July,
Waterford.	June,	May,
Lismore.	May 10,	May 9,
Cork, ..	End of May. ..	Beginning of June
Cork (Bandon)	First week in June,	First week in June,
Skibbereen.	June,	July 3,
Bantry.	July,	July,
Kenmare.	May,	May,
Waterville.	July,	Middle of June,
Killarney.	May 10,	End of April,
Limerick.	May,	May,
Galway.	May,	May,
Connemara.	June,	June,
Ballinakill.	June 8,	June 22,
Bangor, ..	April 28,	May 6,
Ballina.	June,	Early in June,
Sligo, ..	In Ballyodare Division, first week in May ; in Sligo Division, May 31.	June 1,
Ballyshannon.	June,	June,
Letterkenny.	June 10,	Beginning of June,
Londonderry.	May 25,	May 30,
Coleraine.	End of May,	End of May, ..
Ballycastle.	May 7,	First week in May,
Dundalk.	July,	July,
Drogheda.	June,	June,

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

During what months was the greatest quantity observed or taken ?								DISTRICT.
1910.				1911.				
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Dublin.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Wexford.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July.	The run of grilse has been very small of late years during the open season.			Waterford.
June and July.	..	..	..	June and July.	..	..	..	Lismore.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Cork.
Middle of June to middle of July. ..	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Cork (Bandon)
June. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Skibbereen.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Bantry.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Kennmare.
August. .. ..	..	..	..	Did not run in any large quantity in any month.			..	Waterville.
June. .. .. .	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Killarney.
June. .. .. .	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Limerick.
June. .. .. .	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Galway.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Connemara.
Last fortnight of June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Last week in June.	..	..	..	Ballinakill.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Bangor.
From 20 June to 20 July. .. .. .	..	..	..	End of June.	..	..	..	Ballina.
In Ballysodare Division, June and July; in Sligo Division, June.	..	..	..	May and June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Sligo.
June and July.	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Ballyshannon.
August. .. ..	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Letterkenny.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Londonderry.
End of June and beginning of July.	..	..	..	June and July.	..	..	..	Colerain.
June. .. .. .	..	..	..	June. .. .. .	..	..	..	Ballycastle.
August. .. ..	..	..	..	August. .. .. .	..	..	..	Dundalk.
July. .. .. .	..	..	..	July. .. .. .	..	..	..	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	During what months were many Salmon taken with the Grilse, and were these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods ?	
	1910.	1911.
Dublin, ..	June and July. Generally lighter,	June and July. Generally lighter,
Wexford, ..	June. Lighter,	June and July. Heavier, ..
Waterford, ..	July. Lighter as a rule, ..	June and July. Lighter, ..
Lismore, ..	June and July. Heavier,	June and July. Much heavier, ..
Cork, ..	June and July. No difference, ..	June. Heavier than Spring salmon
Cork (Bandon), ..	June and July. Somewhat heavier,	June and July. Slightly heavier,
Skibbereen, ..	August. Heavier,	August. Heavier, ..
Bantry, ..	June and July.	June and July.
Kenmare, ..	June and July. Lighter,	June and July. Lighter, ..
Waterville, ..	July, August, and September. Heavier,	June to end of season. About the same.
Killarney, ..	June. Heavier,	June. Heavier, ..
Limerick, ..	May and early June. Lighter, ..	May. Lighter, ..
Galway, ..	June. About the same as Spring Fish (12 lbs.).	June. About the same.
Connemara, ..	July. Lighter,	July. Lighter, ..
Ballinakill, ..	June. Lighter,	June. Lighter, ..
Bangor, ..	May, June, July, and August. Heavier,	May and June. Heavier, ..
Ballina, ..	June and July. Heavier,	Few Salmon were taken with Grilse.
Sligo, ..	June 1 to 15. About the same, ..	June, July and August. About the same.
Ballyshannon, ..	July. Lighter,	July. Lighter,
Letterkenny, ..	June 10 to July 10. No difference,	June and July. About the same.
Londonderry, ..	June, July and August,	June, July and August,
Coleraine, ..	July. About the same as in other months.	July. About the same as in other months.
Ballycastle, ..	May, June and July about average weight ; fish heavier at end of July and month of August.	May, June and July. About the same.
Dunnalk, ..	July, August, and September. Lighter,	July, August and September. Lighter.
Drogheda, ..	July. Lighter,	July. Lighter than Spring Salmon

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

In what months were the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) taken ?			DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.		
May and June,	May, June, and July,		Dublin.
April and May,	April and May,		Wexford.
March, April and May,	End of April and first half of May,		Waterford.
May and June,	May and June,		Lismore.
March, April and May,	February and March,		Cork.
April and May,	April and May,		Cork (Bandon)
August,	June,		Skibbereen.
June,	June,		Bantry.
July,	July,		Kenmare.
February, March and April,	From opening of season to June,		Waterville.
January, February, March, and April,	January, February, March and April,		Killarney.
April,	April,		Limerick.
April and May,	April and May,		Galway.
July,	July,		Connemara.
May 20 to June 6,	First fortnight of June,		Ballinakill.
March, April and May,	June,		Bangor.
February to June,	Up to end of May,		Ballina.
January and July, Sligo Division; April and May, Ballysodare Division,	January to July, Sligo Division. April and May, Ballysodare Division,		Sligo.
June,	June,		Ballyshannon.
July and early in August,	June and July,		Letterkenny.
July and August,	July and August,		Londonderry.
June and July,	June and July,		Coleraine.
April and May,	April and May,		Ballycastle.
June,	May and June,		Dundalk.
April and May,	April and May,		Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grilse bore to the capture of Salmon?			
	1910.		1911.	
Dublin.	Loss Grilse than Salmon,	..	1 to 3.	..
Wexford.	1 to 3,	..	About 1 to 30.	..
Waterford.	A much smaller proportion,	..	A small proportion,	..
Lismore.	No. ..	..	No. ..	..
Cork. ..	No. ..	..	1 to 2.	..
Cork (Bandon),	About 1 to 4,	..	About 1 to 3.	..
Skibbereen.	More Grilse, ..	..	About equal, ..	..
Bantry.	20 to 1.	..	15 to 1.	..
Kennmare.	6 to 1.	..	5 to 1.	..
Waterville.	1 to 5.	..	1 to 6.	..
Killarney.	4 to 1.	..	4 to 1.	..
Limerick.	3 to 1.	..	No. ..	..
Galway.	4 to 1.	..	4 to 1.	..
Connemara.	3 to 1.	..	3 to 1.	..
Ballinakill.	2 to 1.	..	1 to 2.	..
Bangor.	About 2 to 1.	..	About 2 to 1.	..
Ballina.	No. ..	..	No. ..	..
Sligo.	5 to 1.	..	5 to 1.	..
Ballyshannon.	About equal, ..	..	3 to 2.	..
Letterkenny.	6 to 1.	..	More salmon than grilse were taken	..
Londonderry.	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	..	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.	..
Coleraine.	About 3 to 1.	..	5 to 1.	..
Ballycastle.	2 to 1.	..	2 to 1.	..
Dundalk.	No. ..	..	No. ..	..
Drogheda.	More salmon than grilse were taken this year.	..	More salmon than grilse were taken this year.	..

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Is there any increase in the average size of Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year, as far as practicable.		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
Yes. Spring Salmon, 12 lbs. Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Spring Salmon heavier: Grilse average. Salmon, 11½ lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Dublin.
Salmon, 10 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5½ lbs.	Salmon, 9 to 20 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5 lbs.	Wexford.
Average size maintained. Salmon, 12 to 15 lbs. Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Salmon, 10 to 13 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5 lbs.	Waterford.
Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Salmon, 7 to 20 lbs. Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Lismore.
Salmon rather smaller than usual. Salmon, 8 lbs. Grilse, 3 lbs.	Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 3 lbs.,	Cork.
No. Salmon, 12 lbs. Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Salmon, 13 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ to 5 lbs.,	Cork (Bandon)
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.,	Skibbereen.
Salmon, 20 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.,	Salmon, 18 lbs.; Grilse, 2½ lbs.,	Bantry.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	Kenmare.
Yes. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.,	Waterville.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Killarney.
No. Salmon, 17 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Salmon, 17 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.,	Limerick.
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 7 lbs.,	Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.,	Galway.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	Connemara.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.,	Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Ballinakill.
No. Salmon, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	No information.	Bangor.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Salmon, 10½ lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Ballina.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.,	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs.,	Sligo.
No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	No. Salmon, 13 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Ballyshannon.
Yes. Salmon, 9 to 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.,	Letterkenny.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.,	Londonderry.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ to 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.,	Coleraine.
About the average. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, slightly over 4½ lbs.	Ballycastle.
No. Salmon 14 lbs.; Grilse, 7 lbs.	No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.,	Dundalk.
Salmon, 15 to 40 lbs.,	Average size by nets; many small fish taken by rod.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has any sign of disease been observed among the Salmon during the year ? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where ?									
	1910.					1911.				
Dublin.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Wexford.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Waterford.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Lismore.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Cork.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon)	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Skibbereen.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Bantry.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Kennmare.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Waterville.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Killarney.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Limerick.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Galway.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Connemara.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Ballinakill.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Bangor.	No.	..	..	..	..	Two diseased fish taken at Ballycroy				
Ballina.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Sligo.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Ballyshannon.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Letterkenny.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Londonderry.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Coleraine.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Ballycastle.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Dundalk.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..
Drogheda.	No.	..	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..

No. 26—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Can you give any information about the run of Salmon and Grilse in each month of the close season?		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
No.	No.	Dublin.
Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Runs of Salmon from October to January.	Wexford.
A very large number of Salmon were in the tideway after the close of November and December. Best run in the tributaries for 30 years.	Principal runs in November, and December.	Waterford.
Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries end of November.	Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries during November.	Lismore.
No.	Very good run of spawning fish in November and December. Few grilse observed.	Cork.
Good run of Salmon in November, but no run of Grilse after July.	Fairly good run in October and November.	Cork (Bandon).
No.	No.	Skibbereen.
No.	No.	Bantry.
No.	No.	Kenmare.
Grilse run up to 15 October. Spring Salmon commenced to run in November.	Spring Salmon running since season closed. No grilse.	Waterville.
The run of Salmon during November and December was poor.	In November and December the run of salmon seems to be decreasing in the tributaries where they can be seen, but the grilse as spawners appear to be holding up in fair numbers.	Killarney.
Large run during floods.	Considerable run of salmon with every flood during close season.	Limerick.
No.	Runs in October, November, and December.	Galway.
About the same as last year.	No.	Connemara.
No.	No.	Ballinakill.
No.	No.	Bangor.
No.	No.	Ballina.
In Sligo fishery a few ran in November and December.	In Sligo fishery a few ran in November and December; in Ballysodare fishery, October and November.	Sligo.
No.	No.	Ballyshannon.
No.	No.	Letterkenny.
The heaviest runs were in September and October.	The heaviest runs were at end of October and in November.	Londonderry.
General run of Salmon during September, October, and November.	General run of Salmon during September, October, and November.	Coleraine.
Good run of fish from middle of November to end of December.	Runs of Salmon in November and December.	Ballycastle.
Very large run of Salmon in October and November.	Large run of Salmon about end of October, and in November.	Dundalk.
No.	No.	Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flax Water.	
	1910.	1911.
Dublin, ..	No, ..	One conviction for having Chloride of Lime in possession near banks of river was obtained.
Wexford, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Waterford, ..	A few cases by lime, ..	To a slight extent by lime and chemicals
Lismore, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Cork, ..	Two cases by spurge in River Sullane, ..	Two or three cases by spurge. Very little damage done.
Cork (Bandon) ..	No, except some unimportant cases of flax water poisoning. Dynamite used on three or four occasions.	No poisoning; 8 or 10 cases of use of dynamite, but little damage done.
Skibbereen, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Bantry, ..	No, ..	Yes. Two cases by spurge,
Kenmare, ..	Eight cases by spurge, eight cases by lime, and one case poison unknown.	River Boughy and tributaries 13 times—9 by spurge, 4 by lime. River Sheen twice—poison unknown.
Waterville, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Killarney, ..	Two cases by lime, ..	Yes. River Maun by some explosive,
Limerick, ..	Two cases in Feale and Cashen, ..	A great many attempts in Rivers Feale and Cashen by lime, and in one case with spurge, and several by dynamite.
Galway, ..	No proved cases of poisoning ..	No proved cases of poisoning. ..
Connemara, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Ballinakill, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Bangor, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Ballina, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Sligo, ..	No, ..	A few cases of use of dynamite,
Ballyshannon, ..	No, ..	No, ..
Letterkenny, ..	None, except some cases by flax water,	Many cases by flax water,
Londonderry, ..	Some destruction by flax water. Many fish killed in the Roe and Faughan by dynamite.	Considerable destruction by flax water owing to low state of rivers. Many fish and fry killed in River Roe by dynamite and lime. One case of use of dynamite in River Faughan,
Coleraine, ..	Yes. Over 30 cases of flax water poisoning and one case of poisoning by lime.	Yes. Over 50 cases of flax water poisoning, and two cases of poisoning by lime.
Ballycastle, ..	No, ..	Bush River badly polluted by flax water in latter half of August.
Dunthalk, ..	Six cases of flax water poisoning,	Nine cases of flax water poisoning, and four cases of poisoning by lime.
Drogheda, ..	No, ..	One on the Ballina River by Chloride of Lime.

No. 26—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not?		District.
1910	1911	
Diminished. No offences committed by licensed person.	Increased. Only one offence by licensed person.	Dublin
Diminished. About two-thirds by licence holders.	About the same. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Wexford.
Diminished. Offences principally in open season by licensed net men.	About the same. Close Season offences are committed by non-licensed men. Open season offences by licensed men as a rule.	Waterford.
Decreased. 16 offences committed by un-licensed and 11 by licensed persons.	Diminished in fresh waters. Increased in tidal waters by licensed fishermen.	Lismore.
About the average, " " " "	Diminished, " " " "	Cork.
About the same. About one-sixth by licence holders.	About the same. About one-third by licence holders.	Cork (Bandon)
Diminished, " " " "	Diminished. Only one offence by a licensed person.	Skibbereen
Diminished, " " " "	Diminished, " " " "	Bantry
Offences by unlicensed persons increased " "	Offences by unlicensed persons increased " "	Kenmare.
Increased, 3 to 1, " " " "	Slightly increased, 1 to 2, " " " "	Waterville.
About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	Killarney.
Decreased a little. Most of the offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Increased this year. Nearly all offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Limerick.
Increased. None attributed to licence holders.	Increased: three licensed to twelve un-licensed.	Galway.
About the same. None by licence holders.	Slight increase. None by licence holders.	Connemara.
About the same, " " " "	No increase, " " " "	Ballinakill.
Decreased, " " " "	Diminished, " " " "	Bangor
Increased in annual Close Time, " "	No decrease in poaching during annual close season.	Ballina.
About the same. All offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Greatly diminished; 9 to 4, " " " "	Sligo.
Diminished, " " " "	Slightly increased. All offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Ballyshannon.
A slight increase. One licensed to 30 un-licensed.	Increase in offences of flax water pollution.	Letterkenny.
About the same, " " " "	About the same, " " " "	Londonderry.
About the same. Very few offences by licence holders.	About the same. Very few offences attributed to licence holders.	Coleraine.
Increase in cases of poaching on Bush River. None by licence holders.	Increase in cases of flax water pollution. No offences by licence holders.	Ballycastle.
Diminished. None by licence holders, " "	Slightly increased. No offences by licence holders.	Dundalk.
Increased " " " "	Increased, " " " "	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the rivers in your District during this winter been greater or less as compared with last winter?			
	1910.		1911.	
Dublin, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Wexford, ..	About the same,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Waterford, ..	The greatest for the last 30 or 40 years.	.. ..	Much greater in Suir and Nore; greater in Barrow.	.. ..
Lismore, ..	About the same,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Cork, ..	Slightly improved,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Cork (Bandon),	Slightly less,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Skibbereen, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Bantry, ..	About the same,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Kennmare, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Waterville, ..	About the same,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Killarney, ..	About the same,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Limerick, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Much greater in upper portion of district; about the same in lower portion.	.. ..
Galway, ..	Slightly greater,	.. ..	Less, ..	.. ..
Connemara, ..	About the same,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Ballinakill, ..	Slightly better,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Bangor, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Slightly greater,	.. ..
Ballina, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Cannot say, taking rivers as a whole,	.. ..
Sligo, ..	Much greater,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Ballyshannon,	Less, ..	.. ..	Less, ..	.. ..
Letterkenny,	The greatest for the past 10 years,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..
Londonderry,	About the same,	.. ..	Somewhat less, ..	.. ..
Coleraine, ..	Much less,	.. ..	Much greater,	.. ..
Ballycastle, ..	Slightly less,	.. ..	Less, ..	.. ..
Dundalk, ..	Greater,	.. ..	About the same,	.. ..
Drogheda, ..	Greater,	.. ..	Greater,	.. ..

No. 26.—*continued.*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish increased?				DISTRICT.			
1910.				1911.			
Liffey, Bray, Vartry and Swords, ..				Liffey Bray, Vartry and Swords, ..			Dublin.
---				None, ..			Wexford.
All Rivers, ..				All Rivers, ..			Waterford.
---				Main Rivers and all the tributaries,			Lismore.
Lee, Sulane and Forish, ..				None, ..			Cork.
---				None, ..			Cork (Bandon)
Hen, ..				Hen, ..			Skibbereen.
None, ..				Ballylickey			Bantry.
All rivers, ..				All rivers except Roughty,			Kenmare.
---							Waterville.
In the rivers above Killarney and Carragh Lakes, Shannon, Muleaire, Suck and Boyle				None, ..			Killarney.
				Shannon, Muleaire, Brosna, Suck and Boyle,			Limerick.
In all rivers except the Cornamona,				None, ..			Galway
---							Connemara.
All rivers, ..				None, ..			Ballinakill.
All rivers, ..				Newport and Owengarve,			Bangor.
All the larger rivers, ..				In Moy tributaries and small rivers,			Ballina.
Ballysodare and Manorhamilton, ..				Ballysodare and Bonet, ..			Sligo.
None, ..				None, ..			Ballyshannon.
Lackagh, Gweedore, Owena, Owen-tocker, Gweebarra, Lennon, Clonmany, Bunerana, and Claudy Rivers.				Gweebarra, and Claudy, ..			Letterkenny.
---							Londonderry.
None, ..				All rivers, ..			Coleraine.
None, ..				Glendun, ..			Ballycastle.
All rivers, ..				None, ..			Dundalk.
All rivers, ..				All rivers, ..			Drogheda.

SUBSTANCE of REPORT received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish decreased ?							
	1910.				1911.			
Dublin, ..	None,	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Wexford, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Waterford, ..	Argula,	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Lismore, ..	No noticeable decrease, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Cork, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Cork (Bandon),	Bandon and Argideen, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Skibbereen, ..	---				---			
Bantry, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Kenmare, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	Roughty,	..	..	..
Waterville, ..	---				---			
Killarney, ..	In Laune tributaries below Killarney Lakes.				None, ..	..	..	..
Limerick, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Galway, ..	Cornamona,	..	..	..	All rivers,	..	..	..
Connemara, ..	---				---			
Ballinakill, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None,	..	..	..
Bangor, ..	---				None, ..	..	..	..
Ballina, ..	In some of upper reaches of smaller rivers.				Possibly in Trunk Rivers	..	..	..
Sligo, ..	Drumcliffe and Glencar, ..	..	..	..	Drumcliffe and Glencar, ..	..	..	..
Ballyshannon,	All rivers,	..	..	..	All rivers,	..	..	..
Letterkenny,	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Londonderry,	---				---			
Coleraine, ..	All rivers,	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Ballycastle, ..	Bush and Ballycastle,	..	..	..	Bush, Ballycastle and Glenhesk	..	..	..
Dundalk, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..
Drogheda, ..	None, ..	..	..	..	None, ..	..	..	..

No. 26—*continued*

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Was the state of the rivers favourable or unfavourable to spawning, and to the protection of spawning, and spent fish, and young fry?		DISTRICT.
1910.	1911.	
Favourable in all rivers,	Fairly favourable in all rivers, ..	Dublin.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers, although floods in December believed to have done much injury to the spawning beds.	Wexford.
Most favourable in Suir, Nore, and Barrow, and tributaries.	Yes. Very favourable,	Waterford.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers	Lismore.
Favourable in rivers Lee, Sullane and Forish.	Favourable,	Cork.
Favourable in Bandon and Argideen.	Unfavourable in Bandon and Argideen owing to very high floods since early in November up to middle of January	Cork (Bandon)
Favourable,	Favourable,	Skibbereen.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Bantry.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Kennare.
Favourable,	Favourable in all rivers,	Waterville.
Favourable to the protection of spawning fish and young fry. Unfavourable to spent fish.	Unfavourable to spawning. Favourable to protection of spawning and spent fish. Unfavourable to young fry.	Killarney.
Did not interfere with spawning, but unfavourable to protection of fish owing to low water.	Favourable	Limerick.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Galway
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable,	Connemara.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Ballinakill.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Bangor.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable on the whole,	Ballina.
Favourable,	Favourable to spawning and to protection of fry. Not so favourable to protection of spent fish.	Sligo.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Ballyshannon.
Favourable,	Very favourable,	Letterkenny.
Fairly favourable,	Very favourable,	Londonderry.
Very favourable,	Favourable,	Coleraine.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Ballycastle.
Favourable,	Favourable,	Dundalk.
Favourable in all rivers,	Favourable in all rivers,	Drogheda.

APPENDIX No. 26—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	Any particular observations ?	
	1910.	1911.
Dublin, ..	---	Spawning took place rather late this season.
Wexford, ..	---	
Waterford, ..	The best Breeding Season on record.	Conditions highly favourable,
Lismore, ..	---	---
Cork ..	---	---
Cork (Bandon)	---	---
Skibbereen, ..	A good year in the Ileg River for Net Fishing.	---
Bantry, ..	---	---
Kenmare, ..	---	The quantity of Breeding Fish in Roughty River has decreased by excessive poisoning.
Waterville, ..	---	
Killarney, ..	---	---
Limerick, ..	---	---
Galway, ..	---	Salmon spawned three weeks earlier in Oughterard River than during past ten years.
Connemara, ..	---	
Ballinakill, ..	---	---
Bangor, ..	Spawning fish were much heavier than in former years.	---
Ballina, ..	---	---
Sligo, ..	---	---
Ballyshannon	---	---
Letterkenny,	---	---
Londonderry,	---	---
Coleraine, ..	Fish much larger than usual.	Fish large and later in spawning.
Ballycastle, ..	---	Great destruction of fish in Bush River owing to flax-water pollution.
Dundalk, ..	---	
Drogheda, ..	---	---

APPENDIX No. 27.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY.

APPENDIX

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry

	Hatching or Enlarging Station.	River System.	All Salmon.	
			1910-11	1911-12
1	Brittas,	Lifley,	—	—
2	Newtownbarry,	Slaney,	95,000	30,000
3	Inishtioge,	Nore,	41,000	32,000
4	*Cahir,	Snir,	96,000	142,000
5	*Lismore,	Gurk, Blackwater, ..	b1,481,000	2,500,000
6	*Banteer and Mallow,	do.	638,000	1,360,000
7	*Rockmills,	do.	— ^d	c259,000
8	Inishannon,	Bandon,	—	—
9	Skibbereen,	Ilen,	£77,000	£72,000
10	Glenhazel,	Kerry, Blackwater, ..	50,000	—
11	*Waterville,	Currane,	m469,000	49,000
12	*Caragh Lake,	Caragh,	—	—
13	*Killorglin,	Lanne,	269,000	334,000
14	*Killarney,	do.,	250,000	431,000
15	*Muckross,	do.,	130,000	166,000
16	Ballinruddery,	Cashen,	£70,000	£71,000
17	Adare,	Maigue,	—	—
18	Lough Sheelin,	Shannon,	—	—
19	Oughterard,	Gorril,	—	—
20	Sereche,	Sereche,	354,000	—
21	Costello,	Costello,	—	—
22	Inver,	Galway, Inver,	50,000	68,000
23	*Aasleagh,	Erriff,	99,000	m406,000
24	Ballysodare,	Unshin,	—	c95,000
25	Fenagh Lake,	Erne,	—	—
26	*Belleek,	do.,	604,000	476,000
27	Glenties,	Owenea,	217,000	215,000
28	*Dungloe,	Dungloe,	—	—
29	*Newtownstewart,	Foyle,	1,114,000	1,161,000
30	*Kilrea,	Bann,	451,000	746,000
31	*Bushmills,	Bush,	152,000	562,000
32	Black Castle,	Boyne,	—	—
Totals,			6,767,000	9,175,000

a Leven and Fario yearlings from Innishannon.

b. 20,000 from Rockmills.

c. From Rockmills.

d. 392,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

e. 544,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

f. 11,000 transferred to Lismore.

g. 5,000 transferred to Lismore.

h. Includes 5,000 yearlings and two-year-olds, exclusive of those retained at Munster Trout Farm, sent abroad, or included elsewhere in this return.

i. Includes 4,700 yearlings and two-year-olds, exclusive of those retained at Munster Trout Farm, sent abroad, or included elsewhere in this return.

k. 70,000 from Germany, 7,000 from Rockmills.

No. 27.

in Ireland, 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Foreign Salmon.		White Trout.		Brown Trout.		Hatching or Enlarging Station.	
1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12		
—	—	—	—	a1,000	—	Brittas.	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownbarry.	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Inistioge.	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cahir.	4
—	—	—	—	c11,000	e5,000	*Lismore.	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Banteer and Mallow	6
—	—	—	—	f	g3,000	*Rockmills.	7
170,000	—	—	—	h15,000	j24,700	Innishannon.	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	Skibbereen.	9
170,000	—	8,000	2,000	—	—	Glenhazel.	10
—	—	—	—	n25,000	p25,000	*Waterville.	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Caragh Lake.	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Kilborglin.	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killarney.	14
170,000	—	—	—	—	—	*Muckross.	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinruddery.	16
—	—	—	—	q100,000	q100,000	Adare.	17
—	—	—	—	r52,000	s60,000	Lough Sheelin.	18
—	—	—	40,000	830,000	t1,022,000	Oughterard.	19
—	—	31,000	—	—	—	Sereebe.	20
—	—	99,000	29,000	—	—	Costello.	21
—	—	70,000	80,000	—	—	Inver.	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Aasleagh.	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballysodare.	24
—	—	—	—	3,000	—	Fenagh Lake.	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Belleek.	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenties.	27
—	—	—	11,000	—	—	*Dungloe.	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newtownstewart.	29
—	—	—	—	20,000	30,000	*Kilrea.	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bushmills.	31
—	—	—	—	20,000	10,000	Black Castle.	32
210,000	—	208,000	162,000	1,077,000	1,279,700	Totals.	

l. From Germany.

m. Includes 70,000 from Germany and 321,000 from Rockmills.

n. Loch Levens from Solway Fishery Co.

p. Farios from Solway Fishery Co.

q. Includes 50,000 Loch Leven cross.

r. From Innishannon.

s. 55,000 from Innishannon, 5,000 from Surrey Trout Farm.

t. Includes 6,000 Loch Levens.

u. Includes 349,000 from Rockmills.

v. Includes 52,000 from Rockmills.

*The figures at these hatcheries are based on estimates made by Officers of the Department.

APPENDIX No. 28.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., which have come into force since the date of the Report for the year 1910.

BY-LAWS.

SEA, OYSTER, AND MUSSEL FISHERIES.

BEAM TRAWLING. Coasts of Wicklow and Wexford.—Dated 27th November, 1911.

Prohibiting to use the engine commonly called and known as a beam trawl off those parts of the Counties Wicklow and Wexford comprised within or landwards of a straight line from Wicklow Head, County Wicklow, to Greenore Point, County Wexford.

OYSTERS. Coast of County Wexford.—Dated 16th May, 1911.

1. Repealing so much of the By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the 30th October, 1880, dealing with the Oyster Fisheries of the South-East Coast of Ireland, as affect the Coast of County Wexford, between Kilmichael Point and Blackwater Head.

2. And enacting that all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or off the Coast of County Wexford, between Kilmichael Point and Blackwater Head shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than Three and One Half Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three and One Half Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said part of said Coast between the limits aforesaid, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three and One Half Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits mentioned in this By-Law, Rule and Regulation.

SALMON AND TROUT.

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

River Slaney.—Dated 12th February, 1912.

Prohibiting to use any net for the purpose of taking Salmon or Trout or with the intent to take Salmon or Trout in the upper or fresh water portions of the River Slaney and its tributaries, and also in the tidal portion of said River Slaney above an imaginary straight line running at right angles across said River Slaney from the northern end of the railway bridge over the Urrin River—provided that this By-law shall not affect the use of landing nets solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line.

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

River Shannon.—Dated 10th September, 1910.

Prohibiting to use any snap net for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish in the tidal waters of the River Shannon and its tributaries (save in the River Maigne) between the 1st and 11th days of February in every year—both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued*.

Mulcaire River.—Dated 26th July, 1911.

1. Prohibiting to use any net—with the following exceptions *a* and *b*—for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish in the River Mulcaire and its Tributaries:—

- (a) Landing nets used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with Rod and Line in said River and its Tributaries.
- (b) Snap nets not exceeding sixteen feet in length (measured along the head rope) if used in that part of the said River Mulcaire which extends between a line drawn across said River fifty yards below and parallel to the Mill Dam across said River at Ballyclough, County Limerick, and the place in the townlands of Rivers and Castletroy where said River is crossed by the conduit leading to Limerick Waterworks.

2. Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch fish after the 31st day of May in each year in that part of the River Mulcaire which extends between the Mill Dam across said River at Annacotty, County Limerick, and the Road Bridge at Annacotty.

Newport River.—Dated 27th July, 1911.

1. Repealing By-Law dated 1st February, 1905, which prohibited to catch, or attempt to catch, fish in that part of the Newport River in the County Tipperary which is situated between Rockvale Bridge and a straight line drawn across said River, at right angles with its main course, at a point three hundred yards (measured along the middle of the main course of the River) on the down stream side of said Bridge.

2. And in lieu thereof, prohibiting at all times to catch, or attempt to catch, fish in that part of the Newport River in the County Tipperary which is situated between Rockvale Bridge and a straight line drawn across said River, at right angles with its main course, at a point three hundred yards (measured along the middle of the main course of the River) on the down stream side of said Bridge—provided that this By-Law shall not apply to legal angling before the 1st day of July in any year.

CLOSE SEASONS.

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division).

River Argideen. Engines other than Single Rod and Line.—Dated 27th October, 1911.

Enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever (save by Single Rod and Line) in or from any part of the River Argideen, the Estuary or Tideway thereof, and its Tributaries, in the No. 5 or Cork District, shall be from the 16th day of September in each year to the 14th day of May in the year following, both said days inclusive.

BANTRY DISTRICT.

Whole District. Engines other than Single Rod and Line.—Dated 28th July, 1911.

Enacting that the Close Time during which fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall not be fished for, killed, destroyed, or taken by any person by any means whatsoever (save by Single Rod and Line), in or from the tidal waters of the No. 6² or Bantry District, shall be from the 15th day of September in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 28—continued.

LIMERICK DISTRICT.**River Shannon, etc.**—Dated 13th December, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Times during which fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall not be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person in or from that part of the No. 8 or Limerick District, the waters of which flow into the Sea between Loop Head, County Clare, and Kerry Head, County Kerry (save the River Cashen and its Tributaries and the River Maigue and its Tributaries) shall be as follows:—

By Nets and all other Engines, save Single Rod and Line.

In the tidal portions of said part of said district from the 20th day of July in each year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In the fresh water portions of said part of said district from the 1st day of August in each year to the 11th day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

By Single Rod and Line.

In the main River Shannon, including the Lakes which form part of this main watercourse, and in the River Deel and its Lakes and Tributaries, from the 1st day of November in each year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

In all the other Tributary Rivers, and the Lakes which form part of said Tributary Rivers, of the River Shannon, and in the remaining portions of said part of said district from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.**Rivers Ballinahinch, Screeb, Furnace and Inver.** Single Rod and Line.—Dated 10th September, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall not be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person by means of Single Rod and Line, in or from the Rivers Ballinahinch, Screeb, Furnace and Inver, and their Lakes and Tributaries, shall be from the 1st day of October in each year to the 31st day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.**River Drowes or Bundrowes.** Single Rod and Line.—Dated 31st August, 1911.

Enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon and Trout by means of Single Rod and Line in or from the River Drowes or Bundrowes (between Lough Melvin and the Sea) in the No. 13, or Ballyshannon District, shall be from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December in each year, both said days inclusive.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.**Rivers Lackagh and Lennan or Rathmelton.** Single Rod and Line.—Dated 28th March, 1912.

Enacting that the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to kill, destroy or take Salmon and Trout by means of Single Rod and Line in or from the River Lackagh and its Lakes and Tributaries, and the River Lennan or Rathmelton and its Lakes and Tributaries, in the No. 14, or Letterkenny District, shall be from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December in each year, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 28—*continued.*

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Order defining Boundary of Mouth of Bar of Lough or Duncormick River.—
Dated 13th April, 1912.

Order dated 13th April, 1912, and approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland on 12th August, 1912, defining the Mouth of the Bar of Lough or Duncormick River, to be a straight line, marked M on the Maps or Plans thereunto annexed, drawn from the southern corner of the old lime kiln near Seafield House and meeting the River at the point marked O upon the said Maps or Plans, in the Townland of Seafield, Parish of Duncormick, Barony of Bargo, and County of Wexford, in a south-westerly direction to the nearest point of the Townland of Duncormick Hill, Parish of Duncormick, Barony of Bargo, and County of Wexford, marked P upon the said Maps or Plans.

And further defining the points of the Mouth of the Bar of Lough or Duncormick River from which distances are to be measured under the Fisheries (Ireland) Acts, to be High Water Mark on the respective shores of the said River's Mouth, which points are marked O and P, respectively, upon the said Maps or Plans of the Premises, therouto annexed, and on one of which said Maps or Plans is also marked out by lines D and coloured Blue, the distance of half a mile within which Nets are prohibited by the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 106, sec. 27, and the 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 88, sec. 44.

APPENDIX No. 29.

TRANSFERS OF FIXED NET CERTIFICATES which have been made
since date of last Report.

Ballycastle District.

Certificates Nos. 59 and 60 for Bag Nets, and Certificate No. 61 for a Fixed Draft Net, to be used in the sea off the Coast of the County Antrim, were on the 4th May, 1912, transferred to Right Hon. Edward Baron Macnaghten.

